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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1876. NO. 274.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—no matter whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

PIERREPONT NOT NEGOTIATING A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY.

LONDON, July 25.—Minister Pierrepont denies that he is negotiating a new extradition treaty with Lord Derby. He says whatever steps are taken must proceed to or from Washington. In answer to a question what Lord Derby meant by saying he hoped to establish provisional arrangement to tide over the possibly long negotiations, Minister Pierrepont said: "I was in the House of Lords and heard that remark. I think I know what Lord Derby meant; but that is for him to explain, not me. But I deny that I am a party to any negotiation. Of course, I cannot say what may be passing between London and Washington."

The Turco-Servian War.

THE SERVIANS DEFEATED—THE TURKS WHIP THE MONTENEGRINS—A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Official dispatches say a Turkish detachment from Sotchanitza crossed the Servian frontier and defeated the Servians, killing three thousand. It also burned three villages.

Thirteen Turkish battalions attacked and routed the Montenegrins near Nevesing. Abdiel Kayn, Commander-in Chief of the Turkish troops, has arrived at Nissa. A great battle is imminent.

GENERAL ZACH DEFEATS THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, July 25.—Yesterday the Servian army under General Zach encountered the Turks on the whole line near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Servians were completely successful. Two other minor Servian successes are reported.

REPORT ON THE SALONICA MURDERS.

LONDON, July 26.—The correspondence relative to the Salonica murders is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica to Minister Elliott fully and warmly exonerates the American Vice Consul from any participation in the seizure of the girl whica caused the outbreak. The Consul requests that Mr. Elliott shall submit this testimony to the American Minister.

SERVIANS TO WITHDRAW ACROSS THEIR FRONTIER—AFFAIRS FAVORABLE TO AN ARMISTICE — TROOPS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says: The Servians intend withdrawing from all positions to within their frontier. The prevailing opinion in military circles is that the Turks will not follow them thither. The condition of affairs is favorable to an armistice. There is great depression in the Servian camp. Several companies of the older reserves have laid down their arms and gone home. Other advices assert that Abdul Kerim intends to force the entry into Servia as far as Kraqujeizitz, and dictate terms to them.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch mentions under reserve rumors that Germany supports the proposal for an international conference on Eastern affairs to be held at Berlin after the first decisive battle, on condition that the topics of discussion are strictly limited before the conference opens.

VIRTUAL COLLAPSE OF THE SERVIAN WAR—A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Times'* Fortin special says: It is expected that either before or shortly after the resumption of the offensive by the Turks, which is imminent, an attempt will be made to reopen the mediation discussion of the Powers.

The *Daily News'* Paratjin dispatch says 500 wounded arrived there on Monday night.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special says: The Servian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I believe it is premature to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisors, though I have fears that there are Russian and Austrian intrigue, buoyed up by the chimeras of Russia's active intervention. Prince Milan's personal aid-de camp has quitted Paratjin with a Russian officer who had been staying there for some days. The Servian corps are now outside the southeastern frontier. Saitschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress. The Turks have reopened communication between Bjelasna and Ratcha, despite the efforts of General Alimpic. The last regiment of Servian regulars which were in garrison at Semendria has started for Alexenatz. The *Times* correspondent's special from Belgrade says: Official bulletins claims that Dutitch has captured the fortified camp at Radovine, commanding the only road between Novi Bazar and Bosnia.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says: A great battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now having 30,000 men concentrated at Widdin.

The Paris *Gaulois* has a St. Petersburg special stating that England has remonstrated with Russia upon the proceedings of the Moscow Selavonian Committee.

LEGISLATIVE—AGREEMENT AS TO LIFE SENATORS.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The Senate adopted the bill authorizing an international exhibition. The Chamber of Deputies voted a credit of $1,500,000 for the expenses of the War Department. The Senate Committee on Municipal Loans consists of four supporters of the bill and five Bonapartists who are hostile to it. Senators belonging to the Right definitely agreed to-day to elect successively Legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist candidates to vacancies which will occur as present life Senators die. M. Chesnelong, clerical Legitimist, who will be the first to benefit by this arrangement, is already promised 144 votes.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 25.—The steamships State of Pennsylvania, Amerique, Bolivia, Spain and Cornwall, from New York, and the Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25.—The steamer Oder, from New York, has arrived.

Balloon Ascension at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—About five o'clock this morning Colonel N. Ruckly, J. C. Pearson and J. C. Bellman made a balloon ascension. They were first heard from at Martinsville; then at Gosport; then came east in sight of Columbus and Edinburg, and at eleven o'clock Columbus reports them as having passed out of sight, going west.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Thomas Barge & Brothers, merchants of Manchester, England, have failed. Liabilities $300,000.

Patrick Teevan, of 274 Third street, Brooklyn, has been arrested charged with causing, while drunk, the death of his wife.

A Rome special says Italy demands explanations from the Khedive in consequence of the extortions practiced by the Emir of Zila on the Italian Central African expedition.

The London *Daily Telegraph* announces this morning that letters from Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, have been received, dated April 24, fifteen days' March from Ujiji.

The London *Standard's* Paris special says it is reported that M. Francais, a member of the Commune, has been seriously wounded in a duel at Geneva by M. Virmesch, an editor.

Lon Chambers, *alias* Thomas Johnson, *alias* Charles H. Johns, an escaped convict from Jeffersonville, was arrested in Evansville, Ind., last night by Marshal Brennock, for horse stealing.

Two young daughters of M. Pritchard, near Logansport, Indiana, were burnt to death on Sunday night by an explosion of a coal oil can, from which they were pouring oil on the kitchen fire.

In New York, yesterday, Samuel Hashins, a Liberty street lawyer, and Samuel Cobb, residing at the National Hotel, were arrested for endeavoring to negotiate a number of counterfeit $100 bonds of the water works, Erie, Pa.

Deputy Sheriff Homars, with a posse of eight men, surrounded the house of Albert Harris, six miles southwest of Lamonte, Mo., at day light yesterday morning, under the belief that Sam McKean, suspected of being one of the party that recently robbed the Missouri Pacific Railroad train, was the front door and began a talk with part of the posse. During the parley a shot gun in the hands of one of the posse named Aimes, stationed in the rear of the house, was accidentally discharged, and five buckshot passed through the partitions of the house and entered Mrs. Harris' body, killing her instantly. During the confusion which followed the accident, Sam McKean dashed out at the rear door and escaped into the woods.

The steamships Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Periere, from Havre; Bothnia, from Liverpool, and Othello, from Hull, arrived at New York yesterday.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to establish a competent and non-partisan revenue corps. Referred.

The House bill amending the Postoffices Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and section 3,954 of the Revised Statues in regard to straw bids, passed.

The consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed.

Mr. CARPENTER, by unanimous consent, was permitted to stand at the desk occupied by him when a Senator, that he might be better heard by the Senate while delivering his argument for Belknap.

Before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument, the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned till to-morrow.

Legislative business was then resumed, and Mr. WRIGHT moved to take up the House bill for the payment of claims awarded by the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending discussion, Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend sections 731 and 5,440 of the Revised Statutes in regard to conspiracy. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would press the motion to refer the House bill in regard to Pacific railroads to the Committee on Judiciary at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew his motion to take up the Southern Claims bill at the request of Mr. ALLISON, who moved to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; but before reaching a vote on the motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Rules, giving to any committee charged with investigating the conduct of any officer of the Government leave to report at any time.

Mr. WILSON objected.

The bill reported last Thursday by Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines came up for consideration and the whole morning hour was consumed in the discussion of a point raised by Mr. KASSON that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, and Mr. KASSON appealed, and a vote by tellers and yeas and nays was ordered, the latter vote showing 158 yeas to 34 nays and sustained the decision, but the morning hour having expired, the bill goes over till next morning hour.

The bill is one originally introduced by Mr. Banks, allowing the issue of coin notes to be paid by the several mints and assay offices for the net value of gold and silver bullion therein deposited, such notes to be receivable for all dues to the United States, and to be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORNE, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, it was ordered by unanimous consent that the majority and minority reports of that committee shall be presented to-morrow and be ordered printed, and that Friday next shall be assigned for their consideration to the exclusion of all other business, six hours to be given to debate and to be equally divided.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to actual settlers the right to purchase as under the preemption laws, at the price of $1 25 an acre, the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Company. Adopted.

Mr. LAMAR rose to a personal explanation, and quoted from a communication in the Washington *Republican*, charging him with having made speeches at Aberdeen and Meridian, Mississippi, inflammatory speeches which he had made at Jackson. The communication stated that he had in these speeches spoken in a laudatory manner of the "white line" policy. He appealed to his colleague [Singleton], who had heard his speech at Scoons, as to what was the tone of it.

Mr. SINGLETON bore testimony to the fact that the speech made by Mr. Lamar at Jackson was directly against what was termed the "white line" policy, and that there was nothing in it which tended to encourage ill-feeling between the races. The article, therefore, did him gross injustice.

Mr. LAMAR went on to say that his speech at Aberdeen was also in favor of co-ordination of the races, and against the supremacy or subordination of any one race. He fortified his position on that point by telegrams and letters from W. L. Troop and Reuben Davis (formerly a Representative from Mississippi). As to the allegation that he had, in a speech made by him after his election to Congress, indulged in eulogy on Charles Sumner, he denied that there was any truth in it. Never in the slightest instance nor in the least particular has he spoken from the sentiments which he had uttered in that speech. He called upon his Republican colleague Wells to speak as to the character of his speeches during the canvass.

Mr. WELLS said that he had heard Mr. Lamar's speech at Holly Springs, in which speech he invoked the people to throw aside all prejudices of race, and to sustain the Government jointly and administer it in the interest of the public welfare.

Mr. LAMAR, in conclusion, apologized to the House, and said he would not have brought the matter to its attention on his own account, and had only done so on account of the interests that were struck at through it.

Mr. HALE intimated that he shared somewhat in the general suspicion that the utterance of such sentiments as Mr. Lamar had proclaimed in the House was safer here than elsewhere, and he called his attention to the characterization of his Aberdeen speech by his friend, the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, as an eloquent Democratic speech, in which he had declared in manly and ringing tones that the contest involved the supremacy of the unconquered and unconquerable Saxon race.

Mr. LAMAR explained the sense and connection in which he had used that phrase, and said that the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* had entirely misunderstood his meaning. As to the gentleman's [Hale's] other suggestion, he said that there was nothing in their character or relations which limited that gentleman's interposition in the matter. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CAULFIELD presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade, reciting that Congress, by reason of inadequate appropriations, had cripped the Postoffice Department, and urgently requesting Congress at once to so legislate as to provide for the continuance af the fast mails.

Mr. HOLMAN denied that the discontinuance of the fast mails resulted from inadequate appropriations. There was simply a reduction of rate in the appropriations of 1873, and no person could deny but that that was a fair and reasonable reduction.

Mr. KASSON inquired if it was true that the railroads had resolved to discontinue the fast mails.

Mr. HOLMAN—They withdraw them because they know they can get the big cities to come here and ask for large appropriations.

After further discussion the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue to the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges which are required for arms used by them. Adopted.

The House then adjourned, after which it was announced that a Democratic caucus would be held on Thursday evening next.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Crook Tells the Story of Sibley's Scout and Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following dispatch was received at General Sheridan's headquarters this morning:

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WY., July 16,
via FORT FETTERMAN, WY., July 22.
To General Sheridan, Chicago:

I forgot to say when I dispatched my last courier that I had sent out Lieutenant Sibley on the 6th, with a small detachment of the Second Cavalry, to escort my guide, Frank Gruard, in making a reconnoissance. When the party came, on the 7th, to a point near where the Little Big Horn debouched from the mountains, they encountered the Sioux in strong force, and saw enough to convince them that the main village of the hostiles is not far from that point. They succeeded in making their escape only after abandoning their animals and marching across the rugged foot hills of the Big Horn Mountains. The men were nearly exhausted when they reached camp, Lieutenant Sibley and Frank Grard, the guide, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they carried out my instructions, and the coolness and judgment displayed in saving the detachment when surrounded by a largely superior force of the enemy.

Mr. Finnerty, Mr. Burrier and Jim Traynor accompanied Lieutenant Sibley as volunteers, and behaved well.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

CHICAGO, July 25.—General McKenzie, with six companies of United States troops, has been ordered from Indian Territory to the Red Cloud Agency and vicinity, *via* Cheyenne and Laramie, to take the place of Colonel Merritt, who goes with the Fifth Cavalry to join Crook.

PROVIDENCE, July 25.—Orders have been received at Fort Adams, the headquarters of the First Artillery, to dispatch four companies west forthwith.

As an indication of the progress ritualism is making in England it is stated that vestments are worn in 251 churches, in 715 candles are placed on the altar, and in 370 instances the candles are lighted at the celebration of the communion.

PHILADELPHIA.

Economy at the Exhibition—Employees Discharged—Reduction in the Price of Admission to Schools—Damage to the Western Union Telegraph Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The weather continues cool and comfortable, and the day is bright, breezy and thoroughly pleasant.

At the Exposition grounds, in order to reduce the expenses, some thirty men have been discharged. Of these there were three inspectors, nine money gate keepers, nine exhibitors' gates, eight wagon gates, four return pass check men, and of 106 turnstiles around the inclosure, up to date forty six have been closed. The falling off in the attendance at the Exhibition has caused the reduction of the force. The number of visitors fell off materially during the heated term, and has not increased with the return of pleasant weather.

It is officially announced this morning that teachers of schools can visit the grounds and buildings, with their pupils, at twenty-five cents each, provided the Department of Admissions are notified a couple of days in advance of their visit. This change, or rather reduction, is made to allow the school children to visit the Exhibition during the summer vacation.

The fire in the Western Union Telegraph office between twelve and one o'clock this morning resulted in damage amounting to about eight thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. The building is owned by the telegraph company. The fire broke out in the wood cupola on the roof, through which all the wires pass, and is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the wires in the battery room beneath. Workmen were promptly put to work, and by five or six o'clock the "Norfolk wire," establishing connection with Boston, by way of Norfolk, Virginia, was in operation. By seven o'clock, communication was open with New York and Washington, and since then the work of repair has gone on as rapidly as possible.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1876.

The Philadelphia *Dedger* lately published some statistics of the trade of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the current year, contrasted with similar periods for 1875, that convey some very useful information, from which the public will be enabled to make deductions as to the effect of railway consolidation upon the status of trade this year compared with the last.

The increase of freight earnings this year to April 30th is $364,428 56, and of passenger earnings, $49,240 04; total increase, adding D. and R. Canal, $55,027 83, is $458,696 43. The increase of through tonnage is 25,756, and of local tonnage 829,888 tons. The *Ledger* goes on to say:

"The estimated increase in gross earnings for the month of May was $250,000, but the results, as ascertained up to this time, show that they exceed by more than $350,-005 the earnings of May, 1875. The tonnage data for the month have not been worked up yet to be added to the foregoing figures, but the gross earnings to the first day of June were the same period last year by $800,000. It should be noted here that the great bulk of increased tonnage is in the local freight. We are glad also to be assured that this increased business and earnings, including the Centennial traffic for the year, will be handled at an expenditure of less than $400,000 above the expenses of last year."

Considering the fierce war that has raged and is now renewed, this is very gratifying. It has its lessons that will not be lost upon the public, and should not be lost upon the railroad companies. It should teach the latter that liberal and square-dealing with the public is not only right but it is best policy. Whenever railroad companies combine against the interests of the public, they almost invariably fail out and concede more than the public demanded in the first place. When rates are established at a fair and reasonable rate, the public are satisfied, and there is no temptation to cutting, as is offered by a too liberal margin. Large operators have become so well aware of this that they will not lay in stocks when freights are high, feeling assured that they must inevitably come down. When freights are low they pursue an opposite policy, thus crushing small dealers with moderate capital, to the great detriment of the public and to the infinite injury of general traffic.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to state why it injures general trade to aid the railroads. Trade always benefits the community most when it is stable, the supply meeting the demand. If trade is overstimulated, it becomes like that of gambling, and a reaction takes place, ruinous to all concerned. If speculators are enabled to transport stocks when prices of freight are at the lowest, the railroads are deprived of the benefit of the trade that would naturally come to them from the average traffic, if dealers only ordered stock according to the demand. It seems, however, that this ruinous policy is doomed to continue until it becomes unbearable, and the legislatures of the States try provide some remedy. This agency is almost as bad as the disease; because the average legislator, when he finds the corporations within his reach and power, legislates a little for the public, and a great deal for himself. The true method of averting these evils is, for the railroad managers to place a greater confidence in the public, and rely less upon bargains between unreliable and adventurous railroad officials and corrupt legislators. When the public finds the managers of railroads ready to redress grievances, upon principles of equity and fair dealing, they will be equally ready to respond. The public has always been more than fair with railroad corporations; they have been too generous, and unprincipled men have taken advantage of this fact, and by their greed have benefitted the whole community. It will be a bright day for the future of railroads, when they re-establish an era of good feelings with the people, and it is within their power.

From present indications, the Pennsylvania Railroad is not liable to lose much by the prevailing railroad war. They are carrying very large numbers of passengers, which, even at the present reduced rates, must pay something. Their capacity is not overtaxed, because they have made ample preparation for an increased traffic, and their track and equipment are in the very best order. These facts and the general comfort enjoyed on this route of beautiful scenery, freedom from dust, cool atmosphere in crossing the mountains and along the rivers that skirt the route, must give them a large proportion of the increase of travel between the West and the East. Long double sectional trains of ten and thirteen cars each roll into the depot from the West, in place of the ordinary trains of four and five coaches. It is a novel and interesting sight to see the large numbers of people assembled at the depot at the junction of Thirty-second and Market streets with Lancaster avenue, mostly strangers, to witness the new arrivals to see what friends have come. This, of course, is of the Exposition, and reminds you of the watering place only it is on a much larger scale. Then again, here is the hospitable Philadelphian, who tenders his card, and with it his assurances that he can provide for your sojourn, be it long or short, at reasonable prices. Even here let it be said that the visitor can get a night's lodging, or a single meal, or any number of days' or weeks' board, at private houses, hotels, or eating houses, near the Exposition or "down town," as good and as cheap as in Pittsburgh, or even in that paradise of good and cheap living—New York, or, it may be added, elsewhere. Your correspondent will make the assertion good whenever applied to, by any believing or doubting reader of the COMMERCIAL. Insatiable Forney, of the *Press*, Green, of the *Transcript*, and all the lesser lights that follow in your wake, who charge the poor Centennial correspondents with maliciously withholding this information, will you please make a note of the above?

CENTURION.

FLOODS IN THE FAR WEST.

Great Damage Done in Nevada—A Railroad Train Wrecked—Six Men Killed by an Explosion.

SAN FRANCISO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, reports heavy rains on the surrounding mountains, flooding towns and causing great consternation among the inhabitants and considerable damage to property, several houses having been swept away. At last accounts the water was subsiding. The storm seems to have been general in Nevada.

The dispatch further reports a washout on the Central Pacific, near Ozino; an engine and fifteen freight cars were ditched. Loss heavy, but no lives were lost. The eastern bound express was delayed twenty-two hours.

An explosion in the Black Diamond coal mine, Mount Diablo, to-day, killed six miners, and five were badly injured. The explosion was caused by a blast igniting the accumulated coal dust.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer, clear or fair weather, easterly to southerly winds and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The town of Albeuve, Switzerland, was totally burned on the 20th inst.

Base ball: Boston—Bostons 11, Mutuals 1. St. Louis—Louisvilles 7, St. Louis 4. Chicago—Chicagos 25, Cincinnatis 3.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE INDIAN WAR.

His Plan for Strengthening the Army

Six Months' Volunteers to Fill Regular Regiments.

The Democratic Financial Dilemma.

Another Failure to Get a Report from Committee.

A Last and Desperate Effort to be Made To-day.

Horrible State of Affairs in Mississippi.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Atrocities Almost Too Fearful for Belief.

How a Republican Negro Was Forced to Make Democratic Speeches.

Character of the Men Engaged in Such Outrages.

Their Acts Countenanced by State and Local Authorities.

Time for the Government to Interfere.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1876.

Troops for the Indian War.

Western Senators and Delegates have urged upon the President the necessity of requesting Congress to grant authority for the acceptance of volunteers for the Indian war. He refused, however, but favors the recruitment of regular regiments to the war standard, with volunteers for six months. This, he thinks, would be a most effctual and prompt measure. This view is also sustained by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. One thousand men have been offered from Montana alone.

Another Resumption Repeal Failure.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met with an unexpected set back today, when Haymond, of Indiana, hitherto in favor of resumption repeal, refused to vote. Mr. Cox says that this is the end of their efforts. An attempt will be made to add an amendment to-morrow to the same end, to the bill to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines. It is believed the Hiemt bill has strength enough to carry the amendment with it.

Report of Mississippi Investigating Committee.

Senator Boutwell, Chairman of the Mississippi Investigating Committee, has completed the report and will submit it before the adjournment of Congress. The report is brief, and contains simply an epitome of the testimony, which is voluminous, and such deductions as seem justified by the facts. Senator Boutwell's impressive nature bespeaks for his report impartiality and weight of influence. The report shows a condition of society and government more tyrannical and inhuman than existed in the days of barbarism. Trade always benefits the community most when it is stable, the supply meeting the demand. If trade is overstimulated, it becomes like that of gambling, and a reaction takes place, ruinous to all concerned. If speculators are enabled to transport stocks when prices of freight are at the lowest, the railroads are deprived of the benefit of the trade that would naturally come to them from the average traffic, if dealers only ordered stock according to the demand. It seems, however, that this ruinous policy is doomed to continue until it becomes unbearable, and the legislatures of the States try provide some remedy. This agency is almost as bad as the disease; because the average legislator, when he finds the corporations within his reach and power, legislates a little for the public, and a great deal for himself. The true method of averting these evils is, for the railroad managers to place a greater confidence in the public, and rely less upon bargains between unreliable and adventurous railroad officials and corrupt legislators. When the public finds the managers of railroads ready to redress grievances, upon principles of equity and fair dealing, they will be equally ready to respond. The public has always been more than fair with railroad corporations; they have been too generous, and unprincipled men have taken advantage of this fact, and by their greed have benefitted the whole community. It will be a bright day for the future of railroads, when they re-establish an era of good feelings with the people, and it is within their power.

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CENTURION.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

A LETTER FROM HON. W. A. WHEELER.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—W. A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, in reply to a letter from William Ampt, of this city, in regard to his action against Ohio river interests while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of opposition on my part to Ohio river interests has been grossly misrepresented. General Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign speech where in the matter will be fully explained."

Illinois.

MORRISON RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional district of Illinois, in convention at East St. Louis to-day, nominated William R. Morrison for re-election by acclamation.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, July 25.—The Democratic State Convention met at seven P. M. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, when the committee will report. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the anti-Wiltz contestants, whom it is understood will be thrown out, the Wiltz party having the upper hand in the Credentials Committee.

New York.

TAMMANY HALL RATIFICATION MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Tammany Hall meeting to ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks was very large and enthusiastic. Charles A. Dana presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Augustus Schell, John Kelly and August Belmont. The speakers were Hon. John Hancock, of Texas; Governor Walker, of Virginia; Hon. Charles S. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. Mr. Barbor, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Mr. Franklin, of Missouri.

State.

We see that the Philadelphia *Times* and other Democratic sheets are claiming that Hon. George Landon is a Tilden man. Such is not the fact. Mr. Landon informs us with his own mouth that he is for Hayes and Wheeler, and we have no doubt that in due time he will give the aid of his great power as a public speaker for the Republican ticket this fall.—*Bradford Reporter.*

A Hayes and Wheeler club of over one hundred members has been organized in Foxburg, Clarion and Armstrong counties, with E. U. Flanders President, and J. C. Green and J. T. Fowler, of Armstrong, E. M. Grant and W. D. Templeton, of Clarion counties, Vice Presidents and J. C. Patterson Secretary. A meeting will be held on Friday evening, July 28th, at Foxburg, which will be addressed by Professor H. V. Chamberlain, of the Minnesota State Normal School.

General.

The New York *Commercial* says the action of the Liberal National Committee means 30,000 votes off the Democratic ticket, and 30,000 to the Republican ticket in that State.

If Tilden is the hope of reform," as a Democratic paper grotesquely shrieks, reform is in desperate straits. It is like putting the devil in the pulpit to convert sinners.—*Dayton Journal.*

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium*, to the disgust of the Tildenites and the wonder of Republicans, has hauled down the Tilden-and-Hendricks-specie-payment-inflation ticket from its mast-head. It is odd.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency is a salary grabber. The records of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867-8 show that he drew full pay for the entire session, and was present only about half the time.

The Democratic journals find the same trouble with Mr. Wheeler's letter as they did with that of Governor Hayes'—it is very weak. Indeed, so convinced of this are they that they don't think it worth while to print it.

Dayton *Journal*: "Hayes gives an emphatic pledge to neither seek nor accept a second election. It has been suggested that Tilden trump this by promising not to be elected at all. It's the only way he can get ahead of Hayes."

The attempt of the editor of the *Sentinel* to make it appear that if the Savior were on earth he would approve of the Hamburg massacre as a means of preserving the divine authority of civil government will probably prove futile.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Chicago Democratic paper denies, in most indignant terms, the rumor that Governor Tilden is engaged to be married to the Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III. It nevertheless admits that "she would make a charming addition to the White House."

The latest recruits reported for Hayes and Wheeler are ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General Banks, of Massachusetts. The Democrats accordingly entertain a very poor opinion of the abilities or influence of either gentleman.—*New York Tribune.*

Hon. Schuyler Colfax made a ratification speech at South Bend, Indiana, in which he pronounced Hayes and Wheeler "the safest and surest and strongest ticket, personally, politically, geographically and intellectually, that the convention could have placed before us for our suffrages."

If Tilden is an honest man how came Horace Greeley to say to him in 1869, in reference to the fraudulent count of the New York city vote of the fall before, "and you not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered these frauds with the mantle of your respectability?"

The hyphenated *C. J.*, of Louisville, State of Bourbon, says: "There should be no discouragement among Democrats about carrying Ohio." There isn't. Not a particle. They never expected to do it, and have not prepared themselves for any disappointment.—*Dayton Journal.*

A correspondent of the *Valley Virginian* (Staunton, Va.), writing from Harrisonburg, says: The Tildenites are electioneering hard. They are circulating a report that in the event of Tilden's election all losses by the late war of the people in Virginia will be fully and promptly paid.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, once a distinguished member of the United States Senate, and during the rebellion a member of the Confederate Senate, a gentleman who has stretch War Jig† passed Nettie and came in a close second, Waddell winning the heat and race. Time, 51½; 1:46½.

To-night the weather is clear and prospects good for a fair day to-morrow, the programme for which is the 2:29 class, nine entries—Lady Monroe, Banquo, George, Adyear, Marion, Calmar, Mattie, Lady K, General Grant, Trio, 2:22 and dry entries—Cosette, Badger Girl, Prospero, Joe Brown and Sam Purdy, and the special last trial of speed by Lulu.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Two Story Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Hydrants, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 42x100, on Cliff street. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Inclined Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

☞ UNITED SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on or after July 20th.

W. BROWN, Jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1876.

☞ FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

C. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1876.

THE TURF.

Saratoga and Cleveland Races.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association opened today very favorably. The weather is fine, the attendance fair, and the track in excellent condition. There were seven starters in the first race, distance five furlongs, as follows: Roiney, Cyrill, Rhodamanthus, Osses, Inspiration, Josie C., sister of Kildare, and Madge. The last named was the favorite, but only got the third place, Rhodamanthus winning the race: Inspiration second. Time, 1:03½.

The second race was for the Travers stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters, which, though the chief event of the day, brought out only four starters—Belmont's Saltana, G. L. Lorillard's Ambush, Harney's Fredericktown" and P. Lorillard's Barricade. The race was won by the favorite, Sultana: Barricade second and Fredericktown third. Time, 3:15½.

The third race was the sweepstakes for all ages, one and a half miles. Tom Ochiltree, Parole and Mattie A. started. The race was won by Parole by twelve lengths before Tom Ochiltree, the favorite at three to one, and Mattie A. third. Time, 2:42½.

The fourth race for the prize of $500 was the selling race for all ages, one and a half miles, and was won by Piccolo; Paladine second, Osage third; Grey Nun was left at the post. Time, 2:45.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The attendance at the races was much better than on the first day of any previous meeting. The track was in splendid condition, and everything passed off smoothly, without accident of any kind. The first race was called at 2:30. There were seven entries and five starters, viz: Sprague, Little Bess and Grace

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876.

A STATE convention of the colored men of New York will be held at Syracuse to-day.

IT is reported that heavy and frequent rains have spoiled large quantities of hay in various parts of Ohio. The HAYES crop in the autumn, however, will be splendid

ROBERT LINCOLN, of Chicago, son of the martyr-President, personally denounces the statement of the Democratic press that he proposes to take the stump in Illinois for TILDEN, as "utterly and foolishly false."

THE United States Supreme Court has just affirmed the validity of the tax imposed by the Illinois State Board of Equalization on the capital stock of railroad corporations of that State, and has dissolved all the injunctions restraining collection.

THE double-ender combination presented by the St. Louis Convention, on the currency question, was paralleled in 1844 by a Democratic banner paraded in Chester county during the POLK and DALLAS campaign, which had inscribed upon it "Free Trade and a Protective Tariff."

THE price of silver has rallied in the London market from 47 to 49¼ pence, or about five per cent., within the last week, so that our brokers are anticipating an early resumption of exports to Europe, unless, indeed, Germany should make another effort to demonetize silver by a sale.

THE Dominion Government does not appear to agree with the parent Government on the extradition question. The Governor General of Canada has caused the United States Government to be notified that Canada is ready to surrender an American criminal now held there if the United States will ask for him under the extradition treaty.

A GREAT American trade in farm machinery with South America is expected presently to follow the competitive trials of agricultural implements now in progress under the supervision of the Centennial judges. It is stated that competition, although sharp, will be ineffectual to prevent it; and that Brazil and the Argentine Confederation will be sure to buy only American machines.

THE *Post* courteously offers, under certain conditions, to permit us to examine its back files. Thanks; but the object we have in view can be better attained, and at less inconvenience to the *Post*, if that paper will simply answer the question whether it would prefer to see fair play at the Southern polls at the point of the bayonet, if it cannot be had in any other way.

THE women of Boston deserve great credit for their patriotic efforts to preserve the historic "Old South" Church from demolition. Half a century ago Boston women saved the Bunker Hill monument from utter failure. When it had reached the height of sixty feet the men could go no further, and it remained in this unfinished condition till the women assumed the task, and completed it.

THE foreign commerce of New York for last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,200,119; produce exports, $5 832,961, and specie exports, $2,620,887. The total imports of merchandise since January 1st, were $169,906,952, against $201,100,066 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $230,175,023 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $142,891,283, against $138,159,030 in 1875, and $163,943,315 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $36,546,223, against $57,938,711 in 1875, and $32,819,183 in 1874.

THE New York *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

Seven steamships leave this port to-day for Europe, and are all fully freighted and take a large number of passengers, numbering nearly 1,500. The cargoes are, as usual, of a miscellaneous character, but the bulk of the freight consists of provisions, flour and cotton. The quantity of cheese exported at this time is, we believe, unusual; some 50,000 boxes leave to-day. As to grain, the quantity reaches over 217,000 bushels; there are over 5,000 barrels of flour, and 1,200 bales of cotton. There is also a large quantity—over 4,000 packages—of canned meats and some 308 tons of lumber.

THE Lancaster *Express*, speaking of the crops in that section, says:

The farmers in this section, and throughout the country, have reason to rejoice. The crops of wheat, hay and oats have been excellent in Eastern Pennsylvania. The corn fields show a splendid growth. The reports are encouraging in nearly all parts of the West and South. Cotton promises a good yield. Fruit, vegetables and potatoes have flourished in spite of the bug. When the freshets of last year, sweeping away the crops in the fertile plains of the Mississippi Valley, are remembered, there is sufficient cause for gratitude. In our own county, the drought last summer reduced the yield of hay and wheat far below the average.

OF THE crops in Indiana the Indianapolis *Journal* bears this testimony:

The last few days of dry, warm weather have been worth a great deal to Indiana, and we may now count with certainty on large and profitable crops of nearly everything. The wheat crop is saved. It will not be large, but fully an average crop. Oats will be much above an average. The hay crop will be much larger than during last year. Corn never looked better, and the indications are good for an immense yield. Potatoes, tobacco and sorghum will be a very large yield, including small fruits, both domestic and wild. Vegetables of all kinds never were more abundant or cheaper.

THE foreign imports of Philadelphia during the fiscal year ending June 30, were $22,483,389, a decrease of $4,752,998 as compared with the preceding year. There was a decrease of $121,877 in cotton goods, $219,540 in general iron manufactures, $948,215 in sugar, $625,000 in molasses, $500,427 in woolen goods, $70,417 in salt, and $186,535 in carbonate of soda, and an increase of $263,193 in pig iron. The total foreign commerce of that port for the fiscal year shows the subjoined progress:

	1876.	1875.
Imports	$22,483,389	$24,236,387
Exports	49,254,075	28,588,019
Total	$32,737,464	$52,824,406

SOME surprise is expressed that, amid the general array of our Centennial Fourth of July orations, there was no reference to JUNIUS. His work, it is true, was done abroad, but he was of the same spirit with the Colonists, and he assumed a tremendous risk in publishing his attacks on the Government. The nerve and courage so displayed is as wonderful as his genius. For two years he defied the British Government, and FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON and other American leaders thus learned an important lesson under such circumstances. JUNIUS certainly deserved some recognition as illustrating the power of the press in a revolutionary age.

THE House Democratic Investigating Committee which has been blazing away at ex-Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY, seems not only to have missed the target, but to have hurt two of its own men instead. In a malignant attempt to prove that the money drawn from the expenses of the several committees visiting the South was not properly expended by ORDWAY, the vouchers were all overhauled, when, to their discomfiture, it appeared that ORDWAY's were all right, but that BUCKNER, of Missouri, Chairman of one of the subcommittees, had not accounted for about $200, and that CLARKSON POTTER, on one of the committees, had not filled out vouchers for $40.

ONE of the leading spirits in the Wisconsin Democratic movement for "TILDEN and reform," is a fellow named GARDNER, who, in the early days of the rebellion, jumped the draft in that State, made his way into the rebel lines, donned the Confederate uniform of a major and fought against the North. He did more even than this. After the war he returned home, and, as if he had not sufficiently disgraced himself, he insulted Northern sentiment and public decency by wearing his rebel uniform until he was admonished that it was no longer safe for him to do so. His leadership is, however, in perfect accordance with the fitness of things, since he has at least proved his faith by his works.

THERE is more trouble among the "harmonious" Democracy of Indiana. The Chairman of the Independent Greenback State Central Committee angrily denies the report that the Greenback party of that State will support TILDEN and HENDRICKS in case the House repeals the Resumption act, and says that in no event will the Independents of Indiana support the Democratic ticket, either State or national. They will stand by Parker COOPER and their own State ticket at all hazards. The committee has called a new State Convention for August 17th, to take position on the silver question. It will probably declare that the State Legislature has the right to make all silver coin of the United States a full legal tender without limit as to amount, and will make that question a test on the election of members of the next State Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUES.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and there never was a house more completely divided against itself than is the Democratic party at this moment. HENDRICKS against TILDEN, and TILDEN is against HENDRICKS. TILDEN's friends intrigue to get HENDRICKS off the ticket, and HENDRICKS' friends are as keen to get rid of TILDEN. We have before us, for instance, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which boldly charges TILDEN with the attempt to drive HENDRICKS off the ticket, and also the New York *Herald*, which lays to HENDRICKS the charge that he has been scheming to drive TILDEN out of the way. Although there have been the most vigorous protestations that everything was lovely, that our Democratic brethren were dwelling together in unity, and that it was all being so beautifully arranged that greenback and gray-back, hard money and soft money, inflation and contraction Democrats, were all to lie down together, and little SAMMIE TILDEN and Uncle TOMMIE HENDRICKS were to lead them, these two papers, by their frankness, have dispelled all such delusions, and each plainly charges treachery upon the other. Here is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington correspondent says:

There is a conspiracy afloat to force Governor Hendricks off the ticket and place that contemptible tin whistle stateman, Morrison, of Illinois, or some other cipher, in his place. Speaker Kerr's kindness has dignified Morrison with the prominence that he will never gain by his own abilities, and he has been able to manipulate two or three members on the Banking and Currency Committee, notably Wike and Gibson. Before the St. Louis Convention the New York Democrats and Tilden's back ers felt that some slight concession would have to be made to the Western men, and the resumption repeal plank was put in the platform. The Western Democrats, headed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, accepted the situation so gracefully that Hewitt and Willis, Tilden's tools and managers, were agreeably surprised, and concluded it would not be necessary to carry out the St. Louis platform, but that the Western men had taken so kindly to crow they could be fed on mud as a regular diet, hence the cowardly and rascally course of the Banking and Currency Committee. When the report got out that Hendricks would not accept the nomination unless the third section of the Resumption act was repealed, Morrison began intriguing to force him off by preventing Cox's committee from reporting the bill. This plot was revealed, when some of the members of the Ohio delegation went to Gibson and said, "We understand that Governor Hendricks has signified his determination not to accept the second place on the ticke; unless the third clause of the Resumption act is immediately repealed." Gibson replied: "What do we care whether Hendricks accepts or not? We don't want him on the ticket, anyhow."

This is definite enough and plain enough; but here comes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* with a story just the reverse. He says:

The desperation with which the Western soft money men are pursuing their project of repealing the Resumption act, or at least the fifth, has, it leaks out, no less an object than to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. It has become generally known here that he has declared himself very bluntly against any tinkering with the act, as inconsistent with his known opinions and record, and plainly contrary to the St. Louis platform. The expressions of his opinions and wishes, reported here, have renewed and intensified the efforts of the soft money men, and they have been aided during the past week not only by personal and political friends of Mr. Hendricks, who have come here from the West for that purpose, but by direct messages from Mr. Hendricks himself, conveyed privately to members of Congress, expressing his wish for the repeal. The battle is, therefore, between Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, and it is not to underestimate to say that the friends of Mr. Hendricks hope to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. Of course this purpose is not openly disclosed. It is the more dangerous because it is covertly pursued; but the leaders in it are men who are openly opposed to Mr. Tilden's ascendancy in the party, and will not have the slightest scruple to embarrass and cripple him. The prospect to night is that they may succeed.

Both of these stories are probably true to the extent that the friends of both these candidates are intriguing each against the other. HENDRICKS hopes to shelve TILDEN and to take his place at the head of the ticket, and TILDEN expects to compel HENDRICKS to redeem his promise that he would not accept unless the Resumption act were repealed, by preventing the repeal of the Resumption act. So far, it is "pull Dick, pull Devil," with no certainty as to which will pull the hardest.

This is, of course, a free confession of the utter absence of harmony from the Democratic ranks. The party is composed of two intensely hostile factions, each anxious and willing to cut the throats of the other; and the idea of combining such discordant elements as these is too wild for realization in the meantime, it is alleged that the platform adopted at St. Louis has been tampered with, and that TILDEN and DORSHEIMER have stolen a march upon the soft money men by altering the platform to suit themselves. We quote from the Chicago *Tribune*:

There has been some Heathen Chinee work done on the St. Louis platform since the convention adjourned, and the discovery of the fact that the Tildenites have "sprung in a stuffed deck" has fallen like a bombshell in a game in a row. Two very important discrepancies are found between the platform as it was finally adopted and the platform given out as the official copy. In the resolution relating to the currency occur the words: "We denounce the resumption clause of 1875, and we hereby demand that it be repealed;" in the corrected (?) copy prepared since the adjournment of the convention the word is changed so as to make it read: "We denounce the resumption *date* of 1875," etc. The infidelity of the platform it makes a great deal of difference whether the demand is for the repeal of the resumption clause contained in the act of 1875, or whether it is the date merely that must be changed. Again, in the official copy of the platform the anti-Chinese plank, which was inserted at the demand of the Pacific coast delegates, is entirely omitted! The soft money men have then hocuspocussed and the Chinese haters in bubble-rigged out of their part of the platform, and it will be interesting to note how well they relish the situation.

THE House Committee on Currency and Banking seems to have definitely decided to take no action toward the repeal of the clause in the Resumption act fixing a date for return to specie payment. The committee held another full meeting yesterday, and discussed various propositions for the total or partial repeal of the law, but adjourned without reaching any agreement, or having been made for another special meeting as usual. The probability is that TILDEN has issued an edict that the committee shall *not* report the repeal bill. This, of course, is rather the boldest of fear than the dictation of principle. The bogus "reformer" fears that the Democratic ticket will be fatally injured in New York State, if, as a sequence to the St. Louis inflation platform, the House should vote unconditionally to repeal the Specie Resumption act. The St. Louis ticket is, therefore, still to be a "double header." It shall be Janus pose, or Janus war, according as the voters' hopes may be; meaning, unless the difficulty between TILDEN and HENDRICKS results in open rupture, in the West the inflation plank and HENDRICKS' declaration that that is the most vital and important part of the platform; and in the East hard money and a refusal of the House to repeal the specie resumption act. Meanwhile, however, Western Democrats in the House are becoming very restive. They know that TILDEN was announced that he shall "run his own campaign," but they wish to stand by HENDRICKS and the platform. And if TILDEN is angry that HENDRICKS should seek to make the inflation element prominent, HENDRICKS is not less angry that TILDEN should place himself above his party and their platform, and on it. The situation is thus becoming quite critical. The intensity of the feeling between the two wings of the party in Congress is great, and while TILDEN is feared, he is neither admired nor respected.

ENGLAND, at once the theoretical and the practical model of the free trade system, continues to suffer from a steadily increasing contraction of exports. The statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows that the amount of exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the six months ending June 30, 1 876, was $100,706,725, as compared with $139,121,381 for the corresponding months in 1875. The London *News*, speaking of the British Board of Trade returns, says of the figures for June:

They are as unsatisfactory, if not even more so, than those of the last four or five months. The total value of the British exports is now the lowest on record since February, 1871, with the exception of that of April last. Much allowance must be made for the lower prices of the principal staples when comparison is made with last year or the year before; yet the quantities shipped, which afford the best test, are, except those of coal, cottons and alkali, universally below those of June, 1875. The declared value was £13,848,279, against £18,336,129 and £19,367,613 in the corresponding month of 1875 and 1874 respectively, being a decline of 15¾ per cent. compared with last year, and 18¾ per cent. compared with the preceding one. The decline in the first six months of the year is 9¾ per cent. with the same period in 1875, and 15¾ per cent. with 1874. Iron continues very depressed. We have sent abroad about 270 tons more pig iron than last June, but of the manufactured article, which produces the chief profit to the employer and the employed, the diminution is over 30,000 tons. The linen trade is bad with the United States, and the whole decrease in this fabric is nearly due to that cause. Woolen manufactures are relatively as unsatisfactory, the total decline in the value being over 17 per cent.

THE New York *Evening Post* of Monday prints a letter from a "Southern subscriber" on the political situation in the Southern States, in which the writer maintains—and gives it as the deliberate opinion of the leading citizens of those States—that the war "settled nothing, except that the North and West are stronger for the time in muscle and numbers." Perpetual appeals to the memories of '76 will not, he says, restore harmony to the States, and no Southern man, unless he is an aspirant for office, can recognize the relation of the Southern States to the Union in any other light but that of complete vassalage to the North. They cherish, he says, the idea that at some future time "the Southern people may be able to throw off the incubus that weighs them down, and organize their institutions to suit their own best interests, having to consult no other will than their own, and not be regulated by the majority rule of sections in matters where there is no common interest. The right of the majority should be confined to the street, where the public circulate to and fro, but should not pass beyond the front door and interfere with every private household; "which contemplates, in other words, the overthrow not only of the right of negro suffrage, which is now guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, but also the fundamental principle of our political system. He is, of course, a pronounced adherent of "TILDEN and reform!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Crops in Colorado are excellent.

Butter can now stand without artificial stiffening.

Sugar is looking up, and holders are stirring it hard.

Satire. "Good & Mercy" is the name of a new York legal firm.

Meadow, mountain and forest fires are doing a warm business.

Baked apples set in early this season. They were baked on the trees.

Lake Cochituate, the source of the water supply of Boston, is slowly drying up.

The coming crop of chestnuts promises to be the heaviest known in several years.

Every place from which returns are made shows a large increase in death rates.

"Pontificating at mass" is the last horrible murder perpetrated by the telegraph.

Eighty tons of fresh meat from New York are now sold in the London markets every week.

Western farmers are inclined to keep back their grain for more remunerative prices.

It is now said, as an apology for the dog in the manger, that he wanted the straw for his bed.

The man who complains of weather like that of yesterday should be banished to Lapland or Siberia.

The Democrats are so much opposed to the Bloody Shirt that they would fain hide it in Bloody Shrouds.

The cooler temperature has reached all parts of the country, and every one sincerely rejoices over the change.

The Connecticut river is so shallow and so warm that the shad actually suffer a sort of boiling and die of sunstroke.

There is to be a monster camp-meeting at Ocean Grove, near Long Branch, in August, in which Moody and Sankey will take part.

At the rate of twenty-five cents per head, all schools going to the Centennial Exhibition in a body will hereafter be admitted.

"Rawhide" is the name of a place in the Indian country, and a very good place it is to give name to a victory over the Indians.

One enhancement of the universal joy over the return of cool weather is the announcement that Congress will speedily adjourn.

According to the latest Chinese circulars there is a sudden reduction of raw silks available for export of 70,000 to 15,000 bales per annum.

Off Nantucket eleven sharks recently were caught in one day. A much larger number may be found in Pittsburgh on any day of the year.

In Rhode Island they have been making hay, this year, not while the sun shone, but by moonlight, in order to avoid the intense heat of the day.

An ink eraser is the last utensil turned into a weapon in domestic difficulties, a Bostonian having, the other day, used one to stab his wife.

Work was resumed on Monday in all he anthracite mines near Scranton, and he speedy dissolution of the coal combina ion is predicted.

The leading Southern and Western thea er managers have formed a protective as sociation or combination against the ex actions of "star" actors.

A German publisher has issued a work announcing the end of the world for August 8, 1876. He agrees to take back all unsold copies at the end of the year.

Druggists say that, in the matter of proprietary medicines, competition is not the life but the death of trade, and is reducing profits below a "living" rate.

The daily attendance at the Centennial continues to decrease. It is now below the average of expenses, and the managers are reducing the latter in various ways.

The number of Jesuits at present in the United States and Canada is 1,062. They have principally been expelled from Mexico and the Colombian Republic.

The wool market is the last to give evidence of having touched bottom. The great auction sale at New York has been followed by heavy purchases of wool.

The Japanese Government has abolished the old national holiday, which was every fifth day, and has ordered the observance of the Christian Sunday as a day of rest.

The pig iron trade is extremely dull Out of forty-three furnaces in the Lehigh Valley only six are in blast; only four in New Jersey, and four along the Hudson.

A comparison of the present prices of most articles of necessity and luxury with those demanded before the hard times indicate a fall of from ten to twenty-five per cent.

The latest news from the seat of the Indian war shows that the hostile Sioux are now camped not far from the scene of the late defeat of Custer on the Little Big Horn.

Hard times? Already it is estimated that there have been 10,000 more boarders this year at the hotels and other places in Long Branch than at the same time last year.

Thrift. New Hampshire's State valuation is $200,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000 in four years. This relates to property only, the men and women being beyond estimate in worth.

Recent historical researches have revealed the fact that up to the revolution no American had ever exercised the office of general. The highest field rank permitted to our country was colonel.

An endowment has just been founded by an aged and wealthy citizen of Baltimore, of a large pecuniary value, to furnish fresh-air treatment each summer for the children of the poor.

Some of the Harvard professors who have lately been on an examining board make the announcement that the girls are as proficient as the boys, and that, too, in chemistry and mineralogy.

General Sherman says he would rather march six times from Atlanta to the sea than encounter the difficulties and horrors of the campaign which is being conducted by Generals Crook, Terry and Gibbon.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has just put into practical operation the plan of sending telegrams through pneumatic tubes from its main office, in New York city, to the Stock and Cotton Exchanges. The plan not only saves time but also the trouble and expense of a large corps of messengers.

The latest New York industry is the coaching of ill-trained adults in the usages and requirements of fashionable society. Men or women acquiring wealth more rapidly than cultivation are provided with teachers to instruct not only in the minor arts of good behavior, but also go so far as to designate the clothing and the acquaintances fit to be adopted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EVE OF ST. AGNES, and Other Poems. By John Keats. Illustrated. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price 50 cents.

THE REVERIE OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. By S. T. Coleridge. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price 50 cents.

These are two tiny volumes of a new series called the "Vest Pocket Series of Standard and Popular Authors." The series known as "Little Classics," was intended for carrying around in the coat pocket, so that the reader could have it handy at all hours; and the great popularity of that series has induced the same publishers to give us this smaller edition, which is not too large for an ordinary vest pocket. The books that one can carry around with him are the most useful of all books. The liliputian size of these books does not interfere with their usefulness. The type is quite legible and as easily read as in books of larger size, and the flexible cloth binding makes them adaptable to constant use. The contents of these little volumes consists of the productions of the choicest authors. The volumes before us contain, the first of them, the beautiful and much admired poem of "The Eve of St. Agnes," and a few choice selections from the other short poems of Keats, and the second, the well-known poem of "The Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge. It would be a work of supererogation to attempt to praise or comment on these classic productions, and it is enough to commend them to all who would like them in this form. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

ESSAYS. By Ralph W. Emerson. Second Series. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $1 50.

We have here another issue of "Little Classics," containing the second series of Emerson's essays complete, with the latest corrections of the author. This is a standard work, and should be in the hands of every student. Emerson is the chief of American essayists. He is not to be read hurriedly nor rapidly, and there are occasional passages that are somewhat hard to understand; but to those who are patient enough to read, mark and inwardly digest, he always furnishes food for thought and reflection. The essays of this second series are fully up to those of the first; and all who have got the first series must needs have the second. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

THE ECHO CLUB, and other Literary Diversions. By Bayard Taylor. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $1 25.

This is also a "Little Classic," but contains much matter not before published in book form. The diversions of the Echo Club consisted in imitating the style of various authors by improvising poems based on their method, and in conversations upon their peculiarities. "Three or four young authors," Mr. Taylor tells us, "found not only amusement but an agreeable relaxation from their graver tasks in drawing names and also subjects as from a lottery wheel, and improvising imitations of older and more renowned poets." The result was a large collection of very clever burlesques, from which Mr. Taylor has selected the best for publication, rewriting the most of them, and recasting their general composition. We have here imitations of Morris, Poe, Browning, Sigourney, Keats, Swinburne, Emerson, Stedman, Barry Cornwall, Whittier, Rossetti, Aldrich, Bryant, Holmes, Willis, Tennyson, Tuckerman, Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, Lowell, Mrs. Browning, Boker, Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, John Hay, Joaquin Miller, and nearly every poet known to the reading English language. We need hardly say that the imitations are exceedingly well done, and that the "diversions" are of the most entertaining kind. There is no attempt to ridicule the authors who are burlesqued; and we fancy that the poets whose style is thus happily hit off, will enjoy the sport as heartily as any. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

HELEN'S BABIES. A novel. Boston: Published by Loring.

This is a novel intended to show off the modern education and training of children at home. The author shows a great familiarity with the broken language of three and five years old youth, who give profound opinions upon Bible stories, mixed with vivid recollections of songs upon all subjects, and is apparently at home in setting forth the indoors life of young children. It is a book well worth reading, and will afford much amusement, if not instruction, to all who undertake its perusal. It is not a Sunday school book, by any means, and is so well written that it may safely be placed among the standard fictions of the times. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

PERSONAL.

M. De Lesseps is anxious to make the canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific across America. Nicaragua is the favorite route.

Lord Cecil, formerly an officer of the Rifle Brigade, and an earnest evangelist, is conducting revival services through Western Ontario.

Judge has a big scandal. The wife of a French Judge, herself a Parisian by birth, has deserted her husband and family and is living in a native hut with a full blooded Kanaka. She declares that she likes the change.

The papers still harp on Mrs. Tilton's "taking in sewing, and living in a little, not, close room," etc., and whether she is, Mrs. Tilton very honorably supports herself by teaching, and resides with her mother in a house that is a pattern of comfort and refinement.

Sergeant Bates, the peripatetic nuisance, has struck his colors, and intends in a few days to make a pedestrian tour through the country, selling canes fashioned from pieces of the hulk of Commodore Perry's flagship the Lawrence, which was raised a few weeks ago from the bottom of Lake Erie.

The Chicago *Journal* is authority for the following: "Daniel Webster died in 1832, but his widow, Caroline LeRoy Webster, aged eighty-five, is still living, and resides with a relative, Robert Edgar, in the city of New York. Mr. Webster has a grandson, Samuel Appleton, Esq., residing in Chicago."

The rise of soldiers from the ranks to be commissioned officers in the English army is no longer an unknown thing. Sergeant Wilson has done it in three years. He joined the Eighty-fourth Regiment in 1873. He was made lance sergeant six months later. He gave himself up to study, worked hard and manifested marked ability, until he found a sub lieutenancy in his grasp.

It is stated that Major André's watch, with which he sought to bribe Arnold, in 1780, is now on exhibition at Philadelphia, on the Centennial grounds. If so, it must have recrossed the Atlantic. Winthrob Sargent, in his "Life and Career of Major John Andre," says: "With generous sensibility Colonel William S. Smith, of our army, embraced the opportunity of purchasing the watch that the captors had taken. It was sold for their benefit, for thirty guineas. He bought it and, mindful of the tender affection with which Andre had been heard to speak of his mother and sisters in England, sent it to [General] Robertson, to be transmitted to those ladies." Andre's eldest and last surviving sister, Mary Hannah, died so recently as March 3d, 1845, at the age of ninety-three years, having survived her mother almost sixty-five years. The other sister, Louisa Catharine, died on Christmas Day, 1835, aged eighty-one. They lived at Bath, and they lie in Bathampton churchyard.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now considered indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools our little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorating the whole system, therefore, everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Iron and Quinine—combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want sound sleep?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 370 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all other worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Charliers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition,

Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

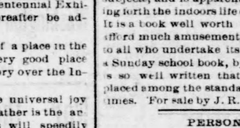

Fig. 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.
Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or pad-ding unpleasantness in bathing. Always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "H. B. Seeley." Extra Size, Fig. 12. Sold by H. B. SEELEY, Bardy, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
503 Chestnut Street,
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LAMPS.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.
Courteous and Prompt Attention.
A Moderate Price for a Good Article.
Please Call and See for Yourself.

Argand Burners, Hand Lamps, Round Wick,
Argand Wicks, Hotel Lamps, Red Wick,
Brass Chimneys, Student Lamps, Sperm Lamps,
Brackets, Kitchen Lamps, Sewing Lamps,
Burners, Lamp Finishings, Shades,
Brass Founts, Lanterns, Sun Burners,
Chandeliers, Lantern Globes, Tubes,
Cigar Lighters, Made Wick, Shears,
Candle Wick, Novelty Lamps, Student Lamps,
Chimneys, Opal Chimneys, Table Lamps,
Collars, Opal Lamps, Do Burners,
Dark Lanterns, Paper Lamps, Side Lamps,
Fillers, Putty, Snuffer Rests,
Founts, Pocket Lanterns, Stable Lanterns,
Gas Globes, Pulpit Lamps, Tin Reflectors,
Gas Chimneys, Reading Lamps, Tubular Lamps,
Gas Shades, Plaster Paris, Venus Burners,
Gas Sun Globes, Packet Lanterns Wicks,
Hangers, Reflectors, Wax Taper

Bases, Opal and Bronze, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners,
Brass Hand Lamps, 075,
Canules for Lanterns, Oil Cans, all sizes,
Candelier Hooks, Old Style Chimneys,
Decorated Shades, Odd Parts of Lamps,
Ding-Room Lamps, Pulleys for Chandeliers,
Excelsior Burners, Railroad Lante ns,
Extension Pieces, Sun Hinge Burners,
Expanding Screws, Steamboat Lamps,
Fitzelle Burners, Pocket Hand Lamps,
Factory Lanterns, Tripod Shade Holders,
Green Plated Shades, Tripod Joint Bracket,
Gasoline Burners, Triple Bracket,
Hall Lamps, Unique Burners with
Hurricane Lanterns, Rings,
Hurricane Glasses and L. Burners and Chimneys.
Burners,
Imported Argand Chimneys,

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.
PATENT MEDICAL LAMPS.
SUMMER KING OIL STOVES.
BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT
OILS.
W
PROPOSALS:

NOTICE
TO
Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28th inclusive, for the construction of a Bridge over Ligonier Valley Railroad, at Ecsbutown, Fairfield township; superstructure to be wrought iron low truss, 16 feet clear roadway, and 92 feet between pins of abutments, 54 feet from center to center of chord pins, height of truss 7 feet. Said bridge will contain 6 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,600 pounds per lineal foot. Estimated weight of static load 50,600 pounds square inch, compressive, 40,000 pounds with Gordon's formula. Plans and section sheets in full detail to accompany proposals. Plans and specifications for Masonry will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after THURSDAY, July 27th, 1876.

By order of County Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying Steel Scale with Book and Bill Paper from the 27th day of December, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 24 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream and to be lib sized.

All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantities and at such times and places as may be ordered.

Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The successful bidder will be required rigidly to conform to sample, which will be submitted, therefor with blank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty bond or securities, as required by the act of 1st April, 1869.

The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.

J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

ADVERTISING Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you get our figures, it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address,
St. Louis Advertising Agency, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

NEW GOODS, FRE

WM. SEMPL

Dress Goods.

On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.

At 8c, a great

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1876.

Business at the banks was destitute of any new features of importance, and affairs continued to move steadily with the usual customary characteristics of a moderate volume of routine transactions, superabundant funds, and light offerings of commercial paper. Business in local stocks and securities was unimportant so far as we could learn, and the general trade situation was quiet and rather stagnant in most respects, the only department in which there was any special activity being the petroleum trade, in which staple still further advances in values and an increase in demand have taken place.

—A case of importance involving the title to coupons purchased in good faith by an innocent holder, was recently decided in a rather peculiar way by the New York Court of Appeals, and we have before us an interesting abstract of the case, furnished by G. W. Hassler, Esq., of Hassler's *Financial Report*. The facts in the case are that $2,100 of coupons of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington *and* Pekin Railway, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway were stolen while in transitu from Herkimer county, New York, to New York city, where they were due the next day. On the 3d of April Mr. Evertsen, a banker of Albany, purchased the coupons in the usual course of business, but payment having been stopped was unable to collect. Suit was brought, and the lower courts sustained Mr. Evertsen's title to the bonds on the ground that coupons were negotiable and that the title to them was vested in *the bona-fide* holder or purchaser for value. The Court of Appeals reversed this decision with regard to forty-seven of the coupons. The decision appears to have been based upon the difference in the character of the coupons, ten of them being coupons of the usual form, which the Court declared to be negotiable, and to which, therefore, Mr. Evertsen's title was complete. The forty-seven bonds of the Danville, Urbans, Bloomington and Pekin Railway, however, were termed on their face "interest warrants," and as the Court says, "whether they are within that description of property to which a title may be acquired by a *bona-fide* transferee for value, notwithstanding a defect of title in the transferer, depends upon their negotiability." And then the Court holds that these "warrants" are not negotiable, not having the necessary requisites of negotiable paper, and that therefore Mr. Evertsen acquired no better title than that of the thief—none whatever. In connection with case the abstract from which we summarize this paragraph makes the following suggestions:

Owners of defaulted bonds sometimes wish to dispose of their overdue coupons, even for the small sums for which they have sometimes been salable—often, if, indeed, they will bring any price. And sometimes bankers and others purchase such overdue coupons from the holders without careful inquiry into their ownership. In neither case, whether the coupons be long to the one class or the other, will a good title be obtained, for, as we have shown, if the coupons are more than three days overdue. But, if the coupon is just due, then the distinction into the classes, as above explained, should be carefully observed.

Another question which may now, under the ruling of the Court of Appeals, present itself to those paying "interest warrants" will be: Shall they not, in order to protect themselves, call them only to the identified and responsible *bona-fide* owners of the bonds?

And still another question which may arise is this: Should a banker purchase from a thief a negotiable bond, or coupon, he would acquire title if bought *bona-fide*, out to which overdue "interest warrants" are attached would he acquire a good title to the bond with all its overdue coupons, or would he acquire title to the bond and such coupons as had not yet become due?

—The *Public* makes the following comment on the statistics of business activity since July 1st as given by its compilation of the clearing house statements of the leading cities:

Pittsburgh, New Orleans and Philadelphia gain a little since July 1st in aggregate bank clearings, compared with last year, while other cities have, in some instances, fallen off. Chicago, however, is there a decline greater than the fall in wholesale prices during the past year, and only all the permanent difference in that city is accounted for by the remarkable decrease in sales of stock. The recent improvement in business at Pittsburgh is quite marked. The New Orleans Stock Exchange, until October 1, will close on Saturdays. If business here is to continue as dull as it has been for two weeks, the New York Stock Exchange might profitably follow the example.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* relates as follows how the silver discount affected the July settlements in that city:

There was a disposition to work off as much silver in the payment of balances as possible, and of course a counter disposition to receive as little as possible. The adjustment of these differences naturally led to a good deal of chaffing, and there was quite a general desire that some united action should be taken to settle the question before the next collection day comes round. In some cases it is reported that as high as 5 per cent. was actually submitted to in exchanging silver for gold. There are many lines of business where even 5 per cent. sweeps away all the entire margin of profit. The coin has now reached about the level of its value in the East, if we add 3 per cent. for the freight and other expenses for getting it here, and will not be likely to go any lower, unless Congress should authorize the issue of unlimited coinage, when its value will be governed by the market value of the stock in London. Some parties were so much exercised over the question of discount on silver coin as to express a wish that the old-fashioned "shin plaster" might be introduced and used here in preference to either gold or silver.

—The following item on freights in Chicago will not be without interest, in view of the present discussion on Pittsburgh freight rates:

It was announced on yesterday that the rates on west-bound freight from New York to Chicago had been reduced to twenty cents on first class, and fifteen cents on fourth and special classes per one hundred pounds. The cause of the late reduction is stated to be that the heavy contracts made by several of the lines for periods covering different lengths of time, which they have offered to allow shippers the benefit of any low rates in force during that period. The action of the roads is, therefore, to compel these contracting lines to carry at a still lower rate or lose the business. The rates on east-bound freights from this city remain undisturbed, and it is stated that no re-ductions have been made by any of the roads out of this city at the existing rates for a period beyond the probable close of navigation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 25, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	120¾	....	....	....	....
U. S., 1868	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865 (old)	116¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's	117¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	128	....	....	....	....
New 4½ per cents	112	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	70½	70¾	70	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Adams Express	103	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Ex	103	....	....	....	....
American Ex	49¾	....	....	....	....
U. S. Express	49¾	....	....	....	....
New York Central	107¾	....	....	....	....
Erie	14¾	14	14	14	13¾
Erie, preferred	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Michigan Central	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Michigan Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Illinois Central	93	93	92¾	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	41	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	64¾	....	64¾	64¾	64¾
Rock Island	109¾	....	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul common	33¾	....	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do. preferred	70¾	71¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	133	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	11¾
Union Pacific	....	66¾	....	....	66¾
Harlem	....	141	141	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	13	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref	2¾	....	....	....	2¾
Iron Mountain	14¾	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	35	....	....	....	34

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	92¾	93¾	400
Reading	....	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	140
Phila. Wilm'n and Balt	105¾	106¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	57¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	....	....
Central Transportation	....	40¾	38
P. C. & St. L. in. b	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Customs receipts $253,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $134,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling weak at 488@ 490.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates ¼ per cent. Borrowings flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds a trifle stronger and higher with an active demanding offerings small. Railroad bonds firm. State securities higher; Ohio sixes at 106 sold at 104. The stock market was very weak with a decline for the day of from ¾ to 4¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 12¾ to 11¾. The next weakest stocks were Western Union, St. Paul, Northwestern, Michigan Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The disposition to press down some of the coal roads had a depressing influence upon the whole market, and the strong bearish feeling in the shares of those roads is based upon the fear that the competition may possibly be broken. There is little or no effort being made to sustain the market, and small, as many operators have been of late, are out of town and a feeling of finality seems to prevail in the stock Exchange. In addition to the causes previously alluded to, distrust in speculation, some of the Western roads show a falling off in earnings as used against Granger stocks, and assisted to depress them. Transactions to-day aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Paul, 4,600 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,000 Michigan Central and 12,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	69¾	N. J. Central	105
Quicksilver	15	Rock Island	109¾
Do. preferred	25¾	St. Paul	33¾
Mariposa	2¾	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	25¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
Adams Express	103	Do. preferred	13
Wells-Fargo Ex	103	Ft. Wayne	133
American Ex	49¾	Terre Haute	3¾
U. S. Express	49¾	Do. preferred	13
New York Central	107¾	Chicago & Alton	101½
Erie	13¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Do. preferred	27¾	Del. & Hudson Can	10¾
Harlem	138	Atlantic & P. Tel	3¾
Do. preferred	138	Missouri Pacific	6
Michigan Central	44½	Atlantic & Pac.	2¾
Panama	137	Burlington & Q	113
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾
Illinois Central	93	Union Pacific stock	66¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	Central Pac. bonds	109
Chicago & Northwest	41	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. land grants	103¾
Rock Island	109¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	94½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¼	New 5's	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1867	118¾	10-40's, coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120	Currency 6's	128
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¼	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	27¾		

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £253,500. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent., below the Bank of England rate. Consols 96⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 98; Erie 12¾; preferred 20.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 106 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 548.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, July 25, 1876. }

Business moved along rather quietly in its accustomed channels to-day, the prominent characteristics of general trade being the general ease in values with a downward movement in the prices of some leading staples. In grain the only change was a decline of 1@2c in shelled corn. Flour was dull but steady at the decline noted yesterday. In produce we note a weak feeling in fruits and vegetables generally, apples, onions and peaches being the weakest, while potatoes, butter and cheese were steadier. Provisions were moderately active with prices about ¼c off on bacon, sugar-cured shoulders and lard. Groceries were rather quiet and unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Dry goods were dull with a rather unsatisfactory outlook for the market, but a firmer feeling in prints for the fall trade. The prominent exception to the downward tendency of values was in petroleum, which made a sharp advance, touching the highest point for over two years. Other lines of trade were sluggish and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,401
Corn, bus	2,325
Wheat, bus	400
Rye, bus	458
Oats, bus	4,956
Apples, bbls	109
Cheese, bxs	87
Butter, pkgs	59
Bacon, tcs	63
Potatoes, bus	516

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain is still very sluggish and limited in volume. Wheat is weak and nominal with millers indisposed to purchase. We quote at $1 18@1 20 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 1@2c lower. Corn was weak under selling by large receipts which, although very light, made the offerings somewhat in excess of the demand. No. 1 corn was offered at 56c on track. We quote at 54@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio and State do; 56@57c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 54@55c for prime to choice. Barley is quiet at 60@65c for fair to good malting; 70@75c for choice. Oats are dull at 30@32c for mixed Western and 32@35c white do. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 70@80c. Malt is quiet at 70@75c. Rye is weak and nominal at 75@75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 5@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is rather dull except on choice, but continues steady. There is a moderate jobbing demand at the decline noted yesterday. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 per cent. winter flour $6 75; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of different seasons' flour are: Fancy brands of winter wheat flour $ 50@6 50; white wheat flour $7 00@7 25; fancy spring quoted at $6 50; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $ 25@7 00; choice patents $6 50@7 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal $3 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is steady but very quiet, the consumptive demand being almost nothing. We note the supply of choice hay from wagons, which make quotations for baled, quite nominal. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@15 00 for common. The demand for baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is moderately active at former prices. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $13 00@15 00; chopped feed $20 00@ 21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is quite weak except on very choice stock which sells at about former prices. The bulk of sales, however, is of small poor stock at about 90c, while stock liable to decay is almost given away. We note almost nothing, some sales having been made as low as 20@25c. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The cool weather has produced a better demand for better grades, but there is an active market at former prices which are steadily maintained. There is a very active demand for the finest grades of fresh creamery in tubs and prints, consignments of which picked with ice sold readily at 22c. We quote choice roll in tubs and prints at 18@22c ₱ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—Is moving steadily at former prices. There is, however, a rather more confident feeling in view of the cooler weather and the jobbing trade is fairly active. We note sales in Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 4@6c; sun-dried 10@12c; Southern do 12@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c; blackberries 8@9c; huckleberries 6@7c; raspberries 20@25c. Cherries, pitted, 20@25c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was easy and sluggish at former prices. We quote strictly fresh at 14@ 15c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—There is a quiet trade at steady prices. Choice are quoted 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices were quite weak to-day, and in some cases lots were sold out at very low prices. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bulk, 50c@$1 00 per bushel; $2 00 ₱ carrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; blackberries $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ bushel; $1 ₱ bucket; huckleberries $1 00 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 00 @ 2 25 ₱ box for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common; watermelons $10 00@15 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with demand ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 45@50c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Prime stock was in somewhat improved demand, and the market was steady and moderately active at former prices. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; $1@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The consumptive demand is moderately active for the leading staples of hog products, and a liberal volume of business is reported by the leading dealers. We note a decline of ½c on bacon, sugar cured shoulders and lard, and of about 75c ₱ ⅌ on mess pork. Receipts continue unusually moderate.

BACON—The market is active but easier. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12c ₱ ⅌ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured as follows: Sugar cured shoulders canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is unchanged. Good to fine tongues, ₱ pound, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₱ ⅌; in half-barrels 13c ₱ ⅌; in buckets 13½c ₱ ⅌; in 3-5 tin pails 14c ₱ ⅌; in 5-lb cadillas 14½c ₱ ⅌; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ ⅌; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ ⅌; in 6-lb pails 14½c ₱ ⅌.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 58@60c; yellow winter 50@55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $19 50@19 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ ⅌; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ⅌.

Groceries.

There was a moderately active jobbing trade in the leading staples, which are in good demand at the decline noted yesterday in both sugars and coffee. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ⅌.	Sugars.	₱ ⅌.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Granulated	11½c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11 c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C, yellow	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29@30 c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	11¾c
Rio in papers	26c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio in grains do	25c	Granulated	11¾c
Java, in papers	32@	Molasses.	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	31@	New Orleans	52@63c
Teas.		Prime	52@53c
Young Hyson	25@41	Good	60c
Gunpowder	35@	Syrups.	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@	Sugar syrups	62@65c
Oolong	25@	Lower grades	35@50c
Sundry.		Soaps.	
Saleratus	9c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carlin	6@7c	Brooklyn, best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7 c	Crooked	3 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 90
Pepper	20@22 c	Do. No. 1 do	3 25
Starch.		German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3½@4c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	Soda.	
Corn	7½@8c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 1-lb packages	5½c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in papers	5 c
Allspice	17 c	Candles.	
Cassia	32 c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Stearine	13½c
Pepper	20@22 c	Kosid	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	12 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	10 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	4 50
No. 1 do, large	12 00	Cod, hf-bbls	5 00
No. 3 do	10 00	Codfish, ₱ ⅌	6½c
White fish	5 50	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	4 50	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	60 c
Lake do, hf-bbls	2 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16½c ₱ ⅌; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ⅌. Currants 8@9c. Figs 10 to 35c. Prunes 6½@7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Grenoble 18c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 13c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $12 00; Messina, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts ₱ 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do $1 50; blackberries do $1 75; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; do second-hand 22c; Union sacks 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 30c; California grain bags 90; treasonable ratio 20c; Fenn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¼ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans 80c; 1 ₱ cans $2 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ⅌. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

Per foot.			
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	54
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3¼ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is little or no demand with prices nominally unchanged but dealers disposed to shade prices in order to effect sales. The following are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 00
No. 5 sinch braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 50
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 2 common	1 85
No. 1 common	1 70
No. 3 shakers	2 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The market is flat and lifeless. We quote choice hurl 10@10½c; No. 1 hurl 8@ 9½c; choice old brush that will work up 7½@ 8c; choice medium 6½c; fair to good medium 6 @6¼c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@ 5½c; tipping green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market is very dull with little doing. Quotations are nominally maintained, but dealers are disposed to accept anything like a fair offer for leather goods. Prices are rather weak and nominal as follows:

Leather			
Oak sole, country	$	30@	31
Oak sole, city		37@	40
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid		36@	39
Red sole, Orinoco		26@	29
Red sole, good dgd		33@	36
Oak, rough		24@	28
Harness, city oak		35@	38
Harness, country		32@	35
Harness, No. 2 and common		28@	30
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz		31@	35
Fair skirting		27@	30
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$	84 00@	96 00
Belt leather		40@	42
Finished calf		90@	1 25
Finished upper, ₱ foot		18@	20
Finished kips		80@	90
Hides.			
Green salted cows		6½@	7
Green salted steers, light		7 @	8½
Green salted steers, heavy		9 @	9½
Green salted calf		9 @	11
Green butcher cows			5½
Green butcher steers, light			6
Green butcher steers, heavy			7
Green butcher calf			10

OILS—Trade is moderately active and steady, with a marked upward tendency in values during the past two weeks. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 40; manufacturers' oil, offered at 90c; lingerees fire test, 17@9 ½ carbon, 10 degree fire test, 15@16c; extra engine (amber color), 56c. No. 2 engine (dark), 46c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 25c; car oil, No. 2, 22c; amber lubricating oil, 60@65c; sperm oil 140 fire test 145@150c; residuum (prepared), $1 00; residuum, 75@80c; miners' oil, head light, 130 degr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
	WIND.					
7 A. M.	30 024	61	76.5	S. W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	30 012	72	41	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30 015	65	68	S. W.	.....	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.016 Highest thermom 75
Mean thermom... 65.7 Lowest thermom 57

Miners' Strike Ended.

The miners in the employ of Joseph Walton & Co., who have been out on a strike since last spring, resumed work yesterday at the old price, two and a half cents per bushel. O'Neill's miners have also agreed to resume operations on the same terms, but in consequence of some repairs which will have to be made, they will probably not go to work until next week.

Discharged from the Work House.

Hearings were had before Judge Stowe, yesterday, in the *habeas corpus* cases of Michael Dunn and Elizabeth Smith, who were committed to the Work House by Mayor McCarthy, for six months, for vagrancy. The records were before the Court in each case, on writs of *certiorari*, and the parties were discharged on the ground that the evidence did not show they were vagrants within the meaning of the act of Assembly.

The High School.

The committee of the Central Board of Education having charge of the High School, visited the building yesterday, for the further examination as to whether such arrangements might be made as would render a division of the school necessary. The rooms not heretofore used for school purposes were examined, but no conclusion was arrived at. The *Chronicle* of last evening says: "The expressions were generally against any division of the schools."

A Saloon Keeper Robbed.

Samuel Colvin, a saloonkeeper of No. 751 Penn avenue, reports a robbery of $350, taking place on Monday. He had thrown off his vest upon some baskets, while washing himself, and it disappeared. It contained a pocketbook with the amount of money stated. The barkeeper was doing some work in the cellar at the time, and a domestic was engaged in scrubbing the front sidewalk. The latter states that she saw a boy going into the saloon and coming out again, but supposing the barkeeper was in the room, she paid no attention to the matter.

A Judgment of Ouster.

At the last election for directors of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, John C. McCutcheon was a candidate, and claimed to have been elected over James McQuiston, under the law permitting cumulative voting. The officers who held the election declined to recognize the new system of voting, and ruled him out. He obtained a *quo warranto* requiring the Board of Directors to show by what authority they kept him out of office. The case was argued some time since, and yesterday Judge Stowe, by decree, ousted James McQuiston, and directed that the relator, John C. McCutcheon, be substituted for him. A. M. Brown, Esq., represented the relator, and D. T. Watson, Esq., the respondent.

Highway Robbery.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Atkinson saw a suspicious looking individual accosting a man at Chestnut and South Canal streets, Allegheny, and a moment after knock him down and run away. The knocked-down party, one William J. Barr, was placed in the hands of an officer, while Atkinson pursued the footpad. At Sycamore street, a block off, the man was seen to run into Vosghing's coal yard, and Officer Snyder having joined Atkinson, they made a thorough search, finally finding their game, one William Metz, hidden between two boards piles. The gold watch with broken chain which he had snatched from Barr was found on him. Metz has been up before for larceny, but is regarded as being more of a loafer than a professional thief. Mayor Phillips held a hearing and sent the prisoner to jail for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A Sinking House.

Mr. Jesse S. McMillen and family, of Bridgeville, Upper St. Clair township, have had a disastrous experience lately. On Monday, their dwelling house, a good two-story brick, commenced to sink and the walls to crack; and so constant was the giving way, that, in the evening, the family were compelled to move out, and take up their abode among friends. The house was built some eight years ago, upon a piece of coal land from which coal had been mined previous to that time, but it was believed that no coal had been taken from under the spot where the house was built. This seems to have been a mistake, as the house would not have sunk had the coal not been removed. A practical builder has examined the house, and states that the walls are so much cracked and twisted that they cannot be repaired. It would seem, therefore, that the whole building will have to be removed. The loss to Mr. McMillen, in that event, will not be less than $2,500.

The Howard Street Wall.

The special committee appointed by Allegheny Councils to investigate the Howard street wall matter met again last night and had a protracted discussion, mainly relative to the allowances made by the Street Committee to the contractor for removing earth caused by slips and washes, subgrading and caving of earth while the wall was building. The amount of earth deposited on the street by slips and washes has been estimated at 3,600 yards. The cost of removing this was put on the property holders; they refuse to pay for it, and the City Solicitor has opined that they cannot be made pay for it, so they have gained this point. The committee are not satisfied that the amount of slips and washes allowed, and this question is yet to be settled.

Mr. Wilhelm contends that if the grading had been done according to the slopes fixed by the engineer, so much dirt could not have been deposited by slips.

The property holders also contend that the 2,217 cubic yards of sub-grading estimated on the street are excessive. This part of the business has not been made plain, as yet.

During the progress of the work 1,359 cubic yards of earth tumbled upon the wall, and the contractor, it appears, was allowed by the Street Committee forty-three cents per yard for excavating it. This sum the property holders refused to pay, and they refused to pay it. The bill for this amounts to $588 67.

Mr. Knox stated that the people were not agreed to content themselves with a rebate on the grading, etc., equal to that figured on the wall, which would, combined, make nearly $6,000. Accordingly it was agreed, upon Mr. Sauman's motion, to request the property holders on the ground to eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and hear them relative to the amount of earth washed upon the street, the engineer to be present and assist their deliberations by bringing his knowledge to bear on disputed points. Mr. Beiber pledged himself to make all the people interested acquainted with the committees' proposed visit.

A Church Centennial Meeting.

The services of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, at Butler street M. E. church, last Sunday, in which a meagre and imperfect sketch appeared in another paper, were of unusual interest, and occupied the entire day and evening. Without giving details of each service, we desire to call special attention to the addresses of two prominent gentlemen of this city. Rev. J. F. Dravo, the well known local preacher, spoke with fine effect of the results of the century. After preliminary remarks of the wonderful growth of the country, he discussed the elements of this growth and development, its geographical location, its nationalities, and the moiding power of Christianity, in which he showed that Christianity was a mighty force. In contrasting the growth of Methodism with the country he argued that it had utilized these forces to the greatest advantage, by giving a place to women to work in many ways, systematizing the work for laymen and lay preachers, and all the office bearers of the church. This power had been felt everywhere among the churches of all denominations, and the distinctive doctrines and joyous experience of Methodists had been felt in every department of human effort. This brief synopsis will give an idea of this powerful and able address.

Rev. J. Vannote followed in an address of great interest. The central thought was that Providence had designed this country as the central field of a pure Christianity, which should be felt the world over. He rapidly traced the history of its discovery and settlement, and constantly the position. At the time the events transpired in the Old World preceding the discovery of America, Christianity had reached a crisis. The settling of the Pilgrims and the growth of a Protestant Church in the North, overcoming the grosser forms of religion in the Southern part of the hemisphere, were very significant facts. The causes which led to our independence were novel and yet incontrovertible; the rise of slavery, its culmination and destruction; the power of Protestant Christianity and of our grand school system, and other adjuncts, molded the tide of emigration from other countries, and had transformed them so thoroughly that they became impregnated with the love of liberty, in body and spirit, in our American institutions.

Both addresses were richly enjoyed by an immense throng of people, and the audience was held till a late hour. This brief sketch of these addresses will be sufficient to show that it would be well for persons to seek their services upon some of the Centennial services hereabouts.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Inauguration of Judge Ketcham—His Address to Judge McCandless—The Reply, Etc.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave in a condensed form the proceedings of the United States District Court at Erie, on Monday, on the occasion of the retirement of Judge McCandless, and the induction into office of Judge Ketcham. From the Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday, we take the following:

At a quarter past nine o'clock, Court Crier A. E. White, as usher, appeared in the main entrance to the court room and announced:

"The Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania."

As the Judge elect stepped into the auditorium, accompanied by Marshal Hall and District Attorney H. E. McCormick, the Judges, the clerks, jurors, members of the bar, and the entire auditory, rose to their feet and remained standing until the oath was taken. Arriving in front of the bar, His Honor, Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, administered the oath.

His Honor was then conducted to the chair vacated by his venerable predecessor, and spoke as follows:

Your Honor Judge McCandless:

I have just been sworn in as your successor, and you have just tendered me the seat you have so long occupied with honor, but I cannot take this seat without first expressing to you my high regard for you. In this country, and every land of law, no matter what may be the form of government, the conservation of all common right rests in the judiciary. Constitution and legislative enactments are but a reproach and instruments of oppression unless executed and administered in the spirit of purity, fidelity, and patriotism. To see this done is the high mission of the Judges. To their intelligence and integrity alone must the people look for the security of their liberty and property. Even handed justice enforced and secured between man and man is the rock and only foundation upon which any people can establish and maintain their welfare. I have lived all my life in this judicial district and know your reputation from my youth. I have practiced before you for years, and been familiar with your whole judicial course, and now that it is ended you go from the responsibilities of high office to the sweets of your home with the well earned respect of the whole people.

I confess that it is with embarrassment and diffidence that I take upon me the great trust you have just laid down after having executed it with so much honor and ability. But if at the end of my career I shall have earned so large a share of the public regard as you carry with you into your retirement I shall feel richly reward ed for the labor of my life.

Judge McCandless replied very briefly, but with much feeling:

Judge Ketcham: Let me thank you for this cordial expression of your good will. Let me predict for you as I do, a pleasant and successful judicial career. And now in the fullness of my heart let me bid you, Judge McKennan, and the bar an affectionate farewell.

Turning to the bar the Judge then said:

Gentlemen of the bar, I thank you sincerely for the uniform kindness and courtesy you have extended to me during my semi-annual visits to your delightful city.

His Honor Judge McKennan then ordered the clerk to read the commission of the President, appointing Judge Ketcham to the high office.

Judge McCandless then took leave of his successor and the officials of the court and bid them as well as each and all in the room an affectionate farewell, and as he descended from the bench it was the signal of the bar shook hands with him and wished him God speed in his retirement.

Such in brief is a statement of one of the most notable and memorable scenes ever witnessed in our Court House, or indeed in our city. Connected as Judge McCandless' career has been with the history of the bar and bench of Pennsylvania for near half a century, his retirement may well be noted. While the greetings of the new Judge were cordial, it was gratifying to witness the warmth and heartiness with which all present shook hands with the venerable and beloved retiring Judge. It was a tribute of affection which any one might have earned, for devotion is seldom extended to the setting sun.

COURT BUSINESS.

Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, then took up the case of W. A. Crowley vs. Michael Simon. Lumber transaction, brought to recover the price between good lumber and culls. Plaintiff had a lumber manufactory at Randolph, N. Y., known as the "Conover Mills," and sold in the Pittsburgh and Ohio river markets. Defendant was a dealer at Allegheny City. Judge W. D. Brown, Esq., Warren, Pa., and W. O. Parmlee, Esq., Erie, attorneys for the plaintiff. J. M. Stoner, Esq., Pittsburgh, for the defendant.

Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, announced that Judge Ketcham would conduct this cause.

Plaintiff called a number of witnesses to prove that the lumber was good, with the exception of about five per cent.

The defendant claimed, and called several witnesses to show, that the lumber was not as good as represented, and that the plaintiff acknowledged as the raft was being dissected that the lumber was not as good as he thought it was; that the stuff was piled up in Mr. Simon's yard, and that the measure made 93,916 feet of good lumber, and 38,272 feet of culls, the former to be $23 per thousand and the latter $12 per thousand. The case was on trial at adjournment.

MOTIONS REFUSED.

S. S. Spencer, Esq., moved for a new trial in the case of F. M. Robinson, assignee of A. G. Eberhart vs. the Weed Sawing Machine Company, the jury having found for the defendant, for the reason that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Motion overruled.

The motion for a new trial in the case of W. H. Palmer vs. P. S. Ensworth, the jury having found for the plaintiff, was also re fused.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

In the District Court, on motion of F. F. Marshall, Esq., and Judge S. P. Johnson, the five indictments against S. Todd Perley, for retaining money on pension collections, were quashed because of irregularities in the same, and the defendant formally discharged. These cases have been on the trial list for two or three years.

CONTINUED.

The Clerk was ordered to enter "continued" opposite all cases remaining on the calendar in which the United States is plaintiff.

Court adjourned to nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

The Contracts for Repaving to Be Let Next Week.

It will be a source of gratification to the public, and especially to those doing business on Fifth avenue and Wood street, to learn that the Street Committee will hold a meeting on Thursday of next week, for the purpose of opening the bids for the repaving of those thoroughfares—the glory of whose Nicolson has departed, and left innumerable chuck-holes, with an unsavory odor of rotten hemlock. The "age of wood" has terminated, and has been as expensive as it has been short. The Street Committee will decide upon the kind of pavement, when the bids are opened. They are understood to repave with material other than cobble stone." That, of course, would include wood—but Councils were evidently more afraid of the committee "going back on their principles," and adopting cobbles, than they were that any kind of wood would be selected. No one on the committee is suspected of being such a bi ckhead as to say a word in favor of Nicholson, Miller, or any other kind of blocks. The impression is, that granite or trap-rock will be chosen, and the "stone age" thus fairly inaugurated. A good stone pavement, it is thought, will cost about $3 50 per square yard, or seventy-five cents per yard more than the wood pavements cost originally. There are twelve thousand yards in the two streets to be renewed, and the total cost will be from $42,000 to $45,000. Of this amount the property holders will pay one-fourth, and three-fourths will be paid out of the special fund appropriated for that purpose at the beginning of the year.

The repaving question will soon present a very grave aspect in this city, in view of the fact that the wood pavement on Penn avenue, east of Lawrenceville, is now falling into holes, and has to be repaired by filling in with cinders and gravel. There is no doubt that, with the exception of the cedar and locust block, all the wood pavements will have to be renewed within the next six or eight years.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Report of the Health Physician.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports 69 deaths for the week ending Saturday last a marked falling off from the previous week. The causes of death were:

Scarlet fever 3, simple cholera 2, cholera-ic diarrhea 11, small-pox 2, cancer of stomach 1, phthisic pulmonalis 7, tuberculosis 2, tapes mesenterica 3, congestion of the brain 5, hydrocephalus 1, paralysis 1, infantile convulsions 6, sunstroke 3, pneumonia 1, teething 6, gastritis 1, enteritis 1, diarrhea 6, hepatis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, congestion of liver 1, Bright's disease 1, debility 3, exposure 1, street accident 1, unknown 1. Total, 69.

Color—White 63; colored, 6.—69.

Special Relations—Married; males, 7; females, 5. Single: males, 31; females, 24. Widows, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 50; other parts of United States, 3; England, 1; Germany, 4; Ireland, 5.

Age—Under 1 year, 27; from 1 to 2 years, 16; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 6; 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 2.

THE Cathedral Band will accompany the Nineteenth Regiment to Philadelphia.

THE BOUNTY BILL

Large Meeting of Veteran Soldiers—The Bill Read and Explained—Mass Meeting to Be Held—Text of the Bill.

Veteran soldiers to the number of one hundred, nearly, met last evening in the Select Council chamber, City Hall, to hear read and discuss the bounty bill now pending in Congress. Major J. Pentecost occupied the chair, and introduced General Negley to inform the meeting on the provisions of the bill. In reading it he noted the amendments proposed by the Military Committee of the Senate.

We give below a copy of the bill as it now stands before the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be allowed and paid to each and every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner and private soldier, who faithfully served as such in the military service of the United States, who have been honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars a month for all the time which such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and enlisted wagoner and private soldier, actually so served, between the twelfth day of April, 1831 and the ninth day of May 1865. And the provisions of this act shall extend to all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States and were subsisted, clothed, and paid by the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. That in case of the death, either before or after the passage of this act, of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner, or private soldier, the same and any pension shall be made to his widow, if she has not remarried, or if there be no widow, or she has re-married, then to the child or children of such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner or private soldier.

SEC. 3. That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner, or private soldier, or to his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid under the provisions of any United States laws.

SEC. 4. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier who served as a substitute in the army, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged, on his own application or request, for other cause than disability incurred in the service, prior to the nineteenth day of April 1865, unless with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually so re-enlist, or accept promotion, or was transferred; and no bounty shall be paid to any person discharged on his application or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on ground of minority.

SEC. 5. That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and states pacifically, under oath and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty has been paid under the provisions of any United States laws to the non commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner or private soldier, by or for whose representative the claim is made, except in case of the application of the widow or child or children.

SEC. 6. That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than ten dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon convic ion thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, or both, as the court or jury may adjudge, and shall forever thereafter be debarred from prosecuting claims of any nature whatsoever against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 7. That it shall not be lawful for a soldier to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive-list or other paper, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act. And all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed to any such soldier.

SEC. 8. That in any case where a person entitled to receive payment of bounty under the provisions of this act shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made by the proper representatives of such person, being deceased, and the discharge of such person has been lost, it shall be competent for the accounting-officers to receive, in lieu of the said production of such discharge, proof of the actual loss of the same, and secondary proof of its issue and contents, together with proof of the claimant's or person deceased, under such rules defining the character and form of the evidence as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, enlisted wagoner, or private soldier, or his proper representative, under the provisions of this act shall be made unless the application be filed within five years from the passage of the same.

After reading the bill General Negley said that General Logan, who has charge of it in the Senate, "is as sanguine of its passage as we were when such bill was introduced, gain ing strength by discussion." The speaker said the reference to the bounties called to mind the stirring incidents when a requisition for 300,000 men was made; awakens memories of camp life, marches, victory, defeat, heroic courage and devotion. It was during this fearful struggle that the bounties were voted, bounties were offered and every possible inducement was held forth to persuade men to enlist and fill up the shattered ranks—money was no object. The bounties paid by twenty-three States amounted to $283,781,256, of which sum Pennsylvania contributed $43,184,966. During the same period the general government paid $460,000,000 in bounties.

In addition to the proclamations of the President and Governors of States, with numerous orders from the War Department, Congress passed no less than sixty different acts relating to bounties. The inequality of the bounties so seriously complained of by the soldier has originated in many cases in misinterpretation or in the conflict of these proclamations, orders and acts of Congress. Several instances were cited by the speakers. Those who suffer from conflicting orders or unjust discriminations entered the service early in the war—and were the men who were actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and personal honor. The widows and orphans of many of these gallant men who have since died from exposures in the service appeal to the Government for aid in their behalf. When we speak for them we beg no charity—we seek a gratuity, believing that the Government owes them a debt long promised but remaining unpaid.

The opposition to this honorable measure has found its strongest argument in the cost, usually placing the sum as high as $150,000,000, while the estimate presented in the Thirty-ninth Congress amounted to $30,000,000, and later estimates make it only $20,000,000.

General Negley closed with an eloquent appeal for an equalization of the bounty and justice to the soldier who enlisted promptly "for the war."

Inquiries were made as to various points of interest and were satisfactorily answered.

THE BILL ENDORSED.

Mr. T. J. McGrath offered the following:

Resolved, That we, as old soldiers, in council assembled, do hereby approve of the bounty bill which is now before the Senate of the United States, and that we ask its immediate passage.

Mr. McGrath made a speech urging united action. By this resolution he wanted to show that *old* soldiers wanted this bounty, and for themselves, not for claim agents. The speaker would have meetings held everywhere, and when this meeting adjourned he hoped that it would adjourn to meet in Allegheny City. When this bill was passed he would then favor pressing upon Congress the necessity of issuing land warrants for land due soldiers. He would have the Government fulfill its promises to the soldier. If the soldier is entitled to land let him get it without delay.

The resolution was adopted.

Some discussion took place on the subject of permanent organization of the soldiers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and on motion of Mr. McGrath that a committee to draft by laws for the government of such association. Messrs. T. J. McGrath, A. H. Jones, John Burks, James R. Hutchinson, George B. Kirkpatrick were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Dyer a committee of three, consisting of General J. S. Negley, Jacob Colmer and A. J. Pentecost were appointed to call on speakers and music, for a mass meeting to be hereafter arranged.

Adjourned.

THE MAILS.

The First Order Modified—What the Changes Are.

The first order issued by the officers of the Railway Mail Service, was, that no mails would be carried on the Limited Mail west, or Day Express and Fast Line east. This order, as we learn from Colonel Negley, postmaster, has been modified, and the mail east is now carried on the Fast Line, leaving this city at 7:51 P. M. This is the most important mail east from this this city, and the modification will prove of great advantage to our business men. Correspondence can be prepared after business hours, and mailed as heretofore. The mail arrives at Philadelphia at 7:35 next morning, and at New York at 10:25.

As some confusion has arisen from the recent changes, it may be well to state briefly the facts as they now exist. So far as the mails east are concerned, they are the same as before the late order. The mails west are the same, with the exception that they have been withdrawn from the Limited, arriving here at 5:40 P. M., and also from the Limited which leaves on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis roads, at 6:02 P. M. The St. Louis mail, which arrived at 8:02 A. M., is also withdrawn, as are the mail connections for this train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It will be desirable, of course, to have all the mail facilities restored as soon as possible; but the modified order leaves Pittsburghers in much better shape.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

An Application to Forfeit a Charter for Misuse and Neglect.

A case of interest to stockholders in building and loan associations was before Judge Stowe, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. An action was brought, in the name of the Commonwealth, on the relation of Ross G. McMillan, against the East End Mutual Land, Building and Loan Association, looking to the forfeiture of the charter of said company, for doing things that were illegal, and for leaving undone other things that ought to have been done. The relator alleges that he became a stockholder when the corporation started in business, to the amount of twenty shares, and that he afterwards purchased a loan on twenty shares, at a premium of forty-six per cent., giving as security a judgment bond, secured by a mortgage on his property in the Nineteenth ward; that because of default through inability to meet payments, the association issued a *scire facias* on the mortgage, took judgment by default, the relator being ignorant of his rights, and caused the property to be sold on the judgment. The Association purchased it for $52, leaving a balance on the bond against the petitioner of more than $4,800, and the petitioner was not allowed any credit for fines or interest paid on the loan, while a credit of $380 was given on dues paid, which was allowed, without his consent, in order that the Association might forfeit his stock for non-payments.

Mr. McMillan alleges that the Association, in loaning him the money, made no promise that it be devoted to the purchase of land or to building purposes, as required by the charter; that it never purchased or held real estate for the purpose of conveying the same to stockholders and others; that the only purchases of real estate were at Sheriff's sales on judgments against delinquent borrowers, and that he finds licenses were at usurious rates of interest and for purposes other than set forth in the act of Assembly.

An argument was heard yesterday on the rule to show cause why a *quo warranto* should not issue requiring the Association to answer by what authority they continue to act. W. F. Austin appeared for the relator, and held that the rule should be made absolute. Mr. F. Luty represented the association, and claimed that the relator had no such interest as entitled him to ask for a forfeiture of the charter, and that he had a remedy at law for his personal grievance. The Court, however, was of opinion that the relator was sufficiently interested, and as the action at law could be only to recover his money, and not to stop improper acts of the Association, if it be true that it is committing illegal acts, he had a right to this proceeding. The main question was, whether the Association had practically abandoned the material franchises originally granted it. If that allegation be true, it subjects the Association to a forfeiture of its charter.

The Court made the rule absolute, so that the case will, hereafter, come up for a full hearing on the *quo warranto*. The case will eventually go to the Supreme Court.

DEFRAUDING THE COUNTY.

A Tipstaff Charged With Crooked Practices on the Treasury—The Modus Operandi, etc., etc.

For some time past there has been a suspicion lurking in the minds of several persons that one or more of the tipstaves on duty at the Court House were engaged in some underhand and unfair practices, and measures were taken to ferret out the guilty one. Detective Ben. Clark, of Allegheny, was employed to work up a case of "crookedness," if such existed, and in a very short time that officer collected an array of facts which, when reported to Controller Warner, were deemed sufficient to warrant criminal proceedings. Accordingly, the Controller yesterday appeared before Alderman Butler and made an information charging Fred. Falbush, a tipstaff of the Criminal Court, with obtaining money from the treasury of Allegheny county by false pretences. The information sets forth nine cases in which the accused is alleged to have fraudulently obtained money from the treasury, the amounts ranging from $2 to $2 50, and also charges that money was obtained in like manner in various other cases.

The Alderman issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Falbush, and Officer John Herron was intrusted with the duty of executing the same. Detective Clark, who worked up the case, took out a subpoena for the witnesses, nine in number, who are ready to give testimony in the case. The nature of the testimony is indicated in the following statement of the manner in which the alleged swindling operations are said to have been conducted:

Falibush has for a long time been on duty in the Grand Jury room, and did a good business in the way of serving processes on defaulting witnesses. In every case he made a rapid collection of the fine from the person for whom the process was issued, and the witnesses who will be produced by Detective Clack, it is claimed will testify that they paid such fines as accused. On the other hand, Controller Warner holds papers showing that these same fines were returned to the treasury, and that they were paid to him out of the county treasury. If these things be proved at the trial they will show that Tipstaff Falibush is making money from the treasury which he clearly had no right to. It is probable that a hearing in the case will be held Saturday, when the accused will have an opportunity to explain.

It is probable that other prosecutions in the same line will shortly follow.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Republican Committees at Work.

The attendance of members of the subcommittees of the County Republican Executive Committee, and the earnestness shown in the work before them, is indicative of a vigorous campaign. Every meeting that has so far been held has been well attended. Two committees met yesterday.

MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS.

This committee was largely represented, John S. Lambie Esq. chairman, presided, with Josiah Cohen as secretary. The business of the committee was discussed at some length and it was decided to convene a series of meetings during the latter part of August. Arrangements for a grand mass convention to be held during the early fall will be made, meantime the officers of the committee are to correspond with prominent speakers abroad and meetings will be arranged to their conveniences.

The committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday, August 8th, at Headquarters.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

met also yesterday afternoon, with Mr. A. J. Pentecost in, the chair, and James H. Woodwell as Secretary. After discussion of the work in hand the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the several districts be requested to organize for the campaign and appoint district vigilance committees, and that the names of members of such committees be handed in to this committee, or to the General Secretary at headquarters, on or before August 8th. Where no meetings are held for organization the member of the General Executive Committee will hand in such list.

It is very desirous that prompt response be made to this request. The lists will be printed together in sheet form and distributed throughout the various districts.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, August 8th, immediately after the General Executive Committee.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, the Committees on Organization and on Registration will meet at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

A "Cracksman" Changes from The Monongahela to the Central Station.

G. B. Graham, *alias* George Mason, said to be a noted "cracksman," was arrested on Monday evening at the Monongahela House by Pittsburgh detectives under orders from Chief Hartzell. Graham arrived here on Saturday evening and put up at the Monongahela. Chief Hartzell by some means learned that the man was "wanted" elsewhere, and on communicating with police headquarters in Philadelphia and New York the statement was verified. Superintendent Walling ford, of New York, reported that the man was charged with breaking into and robbing the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Tioga county, this State, while Chief of Police Jones, of Philadelphia, also reported the man as a burglar of note.

Pending the telegraphing, our Chief of Police put detectives upon the watch of Graham, and they found that he was taking things leisurely. Sunday morning the "wanted" man took a short walk but remained in his room the rest of the day. Early in the evening he left word at the office of the hotel to be called at six o'clock Sunday morning. On being awakened Graham left the house and returned in time for breakfast. In the evening he was arrested and placed in the lock-up, where he has remained.

Yesterday Chief Hartzell received word from Wellsboro that officers would come here for the prisoner.

The Campus.

This is the title of a new monthly paper, published in Meadville, in the interes of Allegheny College. It is edited by Messrs. A. J. Maxwell, A. C. Ellis and Wayne Whipple, and the number before us is very sprightly and entertaining. In their salutatory the editors say: "Above us in the Limited, arriving here at 5:40 P. M., and also from the Limited which leaves on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis roads, at 6:02 P. M. The St. Louis mail, which arrived at 8:02 A. M., is also withdrawn, as are the mail connections for this train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It will be desirable, of course, to have all the mail facilities restored as soon as possible; but the modified order leaves Pittsburghers in much better shape.

Shameful.

On Carson street, South Side, reside a respectable couple, with a large family of children. They are poor people, and the father of the family is a hard working, industrious man. One of the children, a girl, not quite sixteen years old, left home several weeks ago, telling her parents she had procured a place in the city and intended to make a living, which arrangement greatly pleased her parents, who had found it difficult to make the ends meet in these hard times. The girl has, until about three weeks ago, returned home every Sunday, and at each visit gave her parents a small sum of money which she told them was her week's earnings. At length, as stated, her visits ceased and, although diligent inquires were made, nothing could be learned as to her whereabouts until yesterday, when a messenger visited the parents and informed them that their daughter was lying sick at a house on First avenue, near Grant street. The father at once proceeded to take his daughter home, and was conducted by the messenger to one of the vilest dens of prostitution in the city, where he found his child lying in a critical condition. It would be a difficult task to picture the grief of that parent when the awful truth burst upon him. If the laws are inadequate to crush out these vile dens there should be further legislation on the subject.

Fire Engineers' Association.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers will be held in the city of Philadelphia, Monday, September 4, 1876. Inventors and manufacturers of improved apparatuses for the extinguishment of fire will be afforded every faculty for exhibition of their several inventions, which they may desire to display.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PAINTERS are improving the appearance of the gate house at Allegheny Cemetery.

JOE KAYS, of this city, was beaten by Robert Peal, in a three mile single scull race on the Schuylkill last Saturday.

THE wooden pavement on Penn avenue, near the Arsenal wall, is worn out, and the avenue is being improved (?) with cinders.

JAMES BROWN, an Allegheny vagrant, has retired to the shades of Claremont for thirty days, at the suggestion of Mayor Phillips.

MICHAEL M. O'CONNELL, Drum Major of the Nineteenth Regiment, of this city, is said to be the smallest and youngest drum major in the United States.

CARRIE COPELAND, who runs a small saloon out Penn avenue, is charged before Alderman Nichols, on oath of Margaret Singe, with selling liquor on Sunday.

ADAM STINE, a barber residing on Penn avenue, near Friendship Park, fell through a grating on the sidewalk and broke his ankle, besides sustaining injuries to his spine. He is attended by Dr. Clark.

JOHN NIERINGER, one of the men who was burned by the explosion at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill at Millvale, has suffered a relapse, and Dr. Hanna, the attending physician, has very little hope of his recovery.

CHARLES PAINE, a well known colored citizen, who died from consumption, was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Pasture street. Deceased was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge A. Y. M. and his funeral was largely attended.

ABOUT ten o'clock last evening the body of an unknown man was found on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Union Depot. He was removed to Williams' undertaking establishment, where an inquest will be held to-day.

COMPLAINTS were recently made that boys were stealing fruit, mellons, &c., from the cars of the Connellsville Railroad. Monday evening officers were placed on watch and found that empties standing on the road, not "boys," were committing the robberies.

JOHN OSTERMEYER has been held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Shaffer on a charge of felonious assault and battery on William Russell, who alleges that a short time ago, while on a fishing excursion in Washington county the accused assaulted and stabbed him.

ALVIN DAVIS is charged before Alderman Edgar, on oath of A. Hartung, a shoe dealer on Federal street, Allegheny, with obtaining a pair of shoes from him by falsely representing that he was about to receive a sum of money as commission on a certain mortgage he had negotiated for Mr. Sterrit, real estate agent. Held for a hearing.

W. C. MCDONALD who recently shot his wife and then himself, was so far recovered yesterday as to be removed from the hospital. He was taken to the Mayor's office where he waived a hearing on the charge of felonious assault and battery and, in default of $2,000, was committed to jail for trial.

THE two-story brick residence of Mr. Jesse S. McMillan, located at Bridgeville, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, commenced sinking on Monday, and the family at once moved out. The house was built on property which has been undermined by a coal bank, which is the cause of the sinking.

ADOLPH SCHOCH has been prosecuted for embezzlement. He was lately employed by Joseph Lefler, an East End preizel manufacturer, and is accused of collecting moneys of his employer and failing to hand the same over. Alderman Corcoran issued a warrant for the arrest of Schoch, but he got wind of the proceeding and left the city.

THE summer train between Cresson and this city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, struck a man a short distance east of Blairsville Intersection on Monday morning, throwing him several feet from the track and cutting and bruising him severely. He was conveyed to the intersection, where he received medical attention. He said his name was Boyd, and that he resided in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS J. PRYSOCK has been held for a hearing by Alderman Edgar on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by William Gold. The parties resided together in the same house last December, when one day Gold alleges a letter with money in it came to him, and he being absent, Prysock obtained it from his wife by causing her to believe that it was intended for some society to which they both belonged, all of which was false.

THE young man whom we have already reported as having been detected in stealing and trying to pawn a revolver, to procure an axe, is lodging in the cells at the Mayor yesterday for a hearing. He repeated his story about his necessities and his failure to procure employment and gave several references in Chicago. Mr. Johnston of the Great Western Gun Works refused to prosecute and generously furnished the young man means to go to New York.

MR. JOHN LARIMER, foreman of the machine shop of the American Iron Works, Jones & Laughlin, presents us with a handsome memorandum or note book furnished by the firm at the centennial. The cover is a delicate pea green, and upon it is a very fine lithograph view of the great works, with the card of the firm, a list of its population, and the smirching of its fair fame as a law-abiding State. The rioters resorted to wholesale arson and attempted murder.

A grand jury, composed of citizens of Stark county, indicted a number of the rioters. The militia, acting under direction of the Sheriff as his deputies, arrested several of the indicted men. These were brought to trial, and six of them convicted by a Stark county jury after trials, in which the highest legal talent that could be procured had been engaged in the defense. Those conviction proved the wisdom as well as the legality of the action of the Governor.

To dispose at once of the political features of the case, it is only necessary to say that nearly all the mine owners who invoked the Governor's interference are Democrats, and some of them are prominent leaders in the party. The Sheriff of Stark county, upon whose requisition the Governor furnished aid, as required by the Constitution and the laws, is a strong Democrat. The Prosecuting Attorney of Stark county, who procured the indictments and prosecuted the rioters to conviction, is a Democrat. The grand jury which indicted and the trial jury which convicted them were largely made up of Democrats. Democrats, therefore, can obtain no advantage by attempting to raise a prejudice against Governor Hayes for the strict performance of his constitutional duty in compliance with Democratic demands.

WEST VIRGINIA CHIVALRY.

A Duel at Keyser—Blank Cartridges and Nobody Hurt.

A Keyser, West Virginia, correspondent of the Piedmont *Independent* says that some time since Dr. Brown, Superintendent